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VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 6, 1873. NO. 73.

FIRST EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Contest for the Louisiana Senatorship.

Announcement of House Committees.

Usual Criticism and Disappointment.

Introduction Into the Senate of General Amnesty Bill.

Latest Phase of the Virginius Case

Situation Becoming More Critical

[Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 5, 1873.

Louisiana Senatorial Contest.

The General Committee on Privileges and Election, will hold a meeting to-morrow, for the purpose of investigating the credentials of the contesting Louisiana Senators, Pinchback and McMillen. To-night, Senator West, of Louisiana, had a long interview with Senator Morton, Chairman of the Committee, in the interest of Pinchback. The latter came here last winter, but was persuaded to defer pressing his claims till this session. The case will elicit considerable discussion, as the contestant on the other side has a formidable array of documents. The committee will report at the earliest moment. The Alabama case will not be taken up til the other is disposed of.

The Committee on Foreign Relations

will meet next Tuesday and informally consider that portion of the President's Message which refers to the Spanish question. No action will be taken, as the matter is not in shape for the notice of the Senate.

The Diplomatic Appointments,

including Governor Jewell to St. Petersburg, and Mr. Bingham to Japan, will also be taken up, and will doubtless be reported upon favorably. Some outside opposition has been started against Mr. Bingham.

The House Committees.

The announcement of the committees of the House to-day, gives rise to the usual amount of grumbling, some members having a higher opinion of their merits than seems to be entertained in other quarters. New England has seven important chairmanships, including the Judiciary. The Middle States have 10 chairmanships, the most important of which is Elections. The West has nineteen, in which are Appropriations, Pacific Railroads, Indian and Foreign Affairs. The South has eight, including Banking and Currency. The Ways and Means Committee contains five of its old members—Dawes, Kelley, Barchard, Roberts and Beck. On the Committee on Appropriations are the old members—Garfield, Hale, of Maine; Marshall and Swan. Of the new members, Wheeler is the strongest. Maynard's appointment as chairman of Banking and Currency, occasions great surprise. Mr. Packer, of Pennsylvania, gets the chairmanship of the Committee on Postoffices. The Committee on Commerce has but two members belonging on the sea coast. Mr. Myers, of Pennsylvania, goes on Private Law Claims. Scofield retains the chairmanship of Naval Affairs. Orth, of Indiana is chairman of Foreign Affairs. McCrary, of Iowa, late chairman of Committee on Elections, gets Railways and Canals. It is understood that this committee will be intrusted with the subject of transportation routes to the sea coast. Butler takes the Judiciary Committee, and Hale, of New York, the District of Columbia, a very important committee. In making these appointments, the Speaker takes no cognizance of the Credit Mobilier allegations against certain members.

The Surrender of the Virginius.

The statements that Havana has been decided upon as the place of the surrender of the Virginius, is not confirmed at the State Department or the Spanish Legation. The resignation of Jovellar, if correct, is interpreted in official circles as indicating a crumbling away of Spanish domain in Cuba. This will necessitate the United States to compel the submission of the Cuban authorities.

General Amnesty.

Senator Stevenson has introduced a general amnesty bill. This is recommended in the President's Message. Last session such a measure was defeated in the Senate by being saddled with Sumner's Civil Right's bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 5, 1873.

CABINET MEETING—DISCUSSION OF VIRGINIUS CASE—THE LAW PERTAINING TO SEIZE THE VESSEL IF NECESSARY.

The Havana news published this morning occasions very great interest. Cabinet officers, however, have no important news to communicate. There is a full attendance at the cabinet meeting and there is a probability of a prolonged session. There are many speculations as to the results of the delay in the delivery of the Virginius by the Spanish authorities in Havana. The opinion is expressed that Spain will be unable to enforce its order.

Several members of Congress were among the callers at the White House to-day, and in their interviews with the President our Spanish relations were the prominent subject of comment. It has been said that Spain will probably, if it be found impossible for the Castelar government to enforce its official decrees upon its subjects in Cuba, make official announcement of the fact that her authorities are powerless to obey the will of the Spanish Republic; that a revolution exists there; and that the United States will have the countenance of Spain in seizing the Virginius in the harbor of Havana.

No one in this quarter thinks this Government will recede in the slightest degree from its position, decided upon by the Cabinet and accepted by Spain. The Secretary of the Navy is in daily conference with bureau officers and the system of operations in case of the absolute necessity for striking a decisive blow, is without doubt definitely decided upon.

REPORT OF DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The report of the Department of Agriculture for November and December, shows that the average of the tobacco crop in comparison with that of last year, is 94. A falling off of seventeen million bushels of potatoes is indicated. The hay crop is five hundred thousand tons less than last year.

ABILITY OF SPAIN TO SURRENDER THE VIRGINIUS.

The diplomatic branch of our Government is not so hopeful now as it was several days ago of the ability of Spain to carry out its orders. The suggestion of a modification of the protocol, that the Virginius may be delivered to a third party to await a jurisdiction, does not, at present, meet with any official favor.

The statement as published to-day, that there was not one United States naval vessel at Havana yesterday, is accounted for by the fact that it was a part of the arrangement between Secretary Fish and the Spanish Minister that there should be no show of menace whatever on our part, which could not fail to increase the excitement at Havana and elsewhere in Cuba, while the plan of release was intended to be effected yesterday in the quietest manner possible.

Inquiries have been made at the Navy Department concerning the United States steamer Kansas, which sailed for Santiago de Cuba about the middle of last month. Not the slightest uneasiness is felt by naval officers regarding that vessel.

ALL THAT IS KNOWN OF THE DELAY IN THE DELIVERING THE VIRGINIUS.

There is no excitement in any quarter concerning the Virginius question, although some curiosity is expressed to learn the actual condition of affairs at Havana. Official advices are withheld from the public for prudential considerations. The Cabinet to-day talked over the situation, but nothing was done to change the position of affairs.

The delay in delivering the Virginius, occasions much disappointment. The embarrassments surrounding the home Government in the matter are appreciated, and therefore, without a formal prolongation of time, the administration will wait until the delivery can be effected in a way that will give the least offense to Spanish pride. It is believed from what has been privately said in official quarters, that it was agreed between Secretary Fish and Admiral Polo, that the Virginius should be surrendered at the port of Havana but that the vessel should be taken from the harbor and conveyed beyond the jurisdiction and then delivered by the United States vessel as might be sent to receive it. Preparation is being made to give timely notice of the transfer. It is considered that this course would give less occasion for offense than if one or more of our ships should go directly to Havana for that purpose. Our Government leaves to Spain the fulfillment of its obligations, but if this should prove impracticable, the facts will be reported to Congress for its action.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

HOUSE.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

A bill to establish an educational fund and to apply the proceeds of public lands to the education of the people.

By Mr. EAMES, to reduce postage.

By Mr. HARRIS, to pay for quartermasters' and commissary stores when purchased and receipted for without requiring the oath of past loyalty.

By Mr. MOREY, to strengthen the credit of the reconstructed States and afford them financial relief.

By Mr. TYNER, to permit publishers of newspapers and periodicals to exchange, and publishers of weekly newspapers to send without the county of their publication one copy thereof to actual subscribers, free of postage.

By Mr. BUCHARD, to require the National Banking Association to retain as part of what they receive, the coin interest received on bonds deposited as security for circulation; also to aid in the establishment of free schools throughout the the United States.

By Mr. BUCKNER, to abolish the tax on cigars, tobacco and snuff.

By Mr. LOUGHRIDGE to complete the James River and Kanawha canal.

By Mr. DURHAM to afford cheap transportation by water from the interior to the Atlantic seaboard, by way of the Great lakes.

On motion of Mr. DAWES, a Senate bill was passed yesterday for the redemption of the loan of 1858, which was taken up and explained and advocated by Mr. Dawes. After discussion, the bill was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. COX presented the petition of 3,411 mariners of the port of New York, asking the repeal of the act authorizing the appointment of shipping commissioners.

Mr. G. F. HOAR offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to communicate the facts tending to show what legal or equitable claims the owners, officers and crew of the Tigress, or any other persons, may have on the United States for assistance rendered to officers and crew of the Polaris. Adopted.

Mr. RAINEY offered a resolution to abolish the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs. Referred.

The SPEAKER announced the Standing Committees of the House as follows:

Committee on Elections—Smith, of New York; Thomas, of North Carolina, Hazleton, Todd, of Pennsylvania; Pike, Robinson, of Ohio; Harrison, Hyde, Speer, Lamar and Crossland.

Ways and Means—Dawes, Kelly, Barchard, E. H. Roberts, Kasson, Waldron, Sheldon, Foster, of Ohio; Beck, Niblack, and Wood, of New York.

Appropriations—Garfield, Hale, of Maine; Wheeler, O'Neill, Starkweather, Loughridge, Tyner, Parker, of Missouri; Marshall, Swann and Hancock.

Banking and Currency—Maynard, Farwell, Merriam, Hawley, of Connecticut; Hamer, Pheips, Hubbell, Niles, Randall, Mitchell and Durham.

Pacific Railroads—Sawyer, Sypher, Killinger, Houghton, Crocker, Willard, Corwin, of Illinois; McDill, of Iowa; Wells, of Missouri; Barnum, Sandford, Creamer and Norwood.

Claims—Hawley, of Illinois; Shoemaker, Lansing, Dunnell, of Minnesota; Smith, of Ohio; Barrows, Howe, W. R. Robert, Eden and Hamilton.

Commerce—Wheeler, Sawyer, Conger, Hooper, Negley, Stannard, Parsons, Clayton, Holman, Bromberg and Willie.

Public Lands—Townsend, Dunnell, Orth, Bundy, Morey, St. John, Phillips, Bradley, Hereford, Herndon and Clymer.

Ways Ohio; Beck, Niblack, and Wood, of New York.

Claims—Hawley, of Illinois; Shoemaker, Lansing, Dunnell, of Minnesota; Smith, of Ohio; Barrows, Howe, W. R. Robert, Eden and Hamilton.

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Public Lands—Townsend, Dunnell, Orth, Bundy, Morey, St. John, Phillips, Bradley, Hereford, Herndon and Clymer.

Ways and Means—Lawrence, of Ohio; Hazleton, Cobb, Kellogg, of Connecticut; Woodford, Scudder, Smith, of Pennsylvania; Wilson, of Iowa; Holman, Harris and Morrison.

Post Offices and Postroads—Packer, Stowell, Platt, of New York; Williams, Page, Danforth, Cobb, Cannon, Randall, Read and Atkins.

Manufactures—Farwell, Hawthorne, Virv, Ransier, Field, Whitely, Woodworth, Waddell, Wilson, of Maryland; Bowen and Blount.

Agriculture—Hayes, Lamport, Hazelton, Begole, Wilson, of Iowa; Kelly, Rusk, Rainey, Davis, of Virginia; Hatcher and McLean, of Texas.

Indian Affairs—Averill, Lowe, Butler, of Tennessee; Rainey, Richmond, McNulta, Lawson, Harris, of Massachusetts; Adams, Conesing and Giddings.

Military Affairs—Burton, Dennan, Hawley, of Illinois; Hawley, of Connecticut, Gunckle Albright, McDougal, Thornburg, Nesmith, Young and Hunton.

Militia—Jones, of Tennessee; Hazelton, Snyder, Ross, Crouse, Elliott, Walls, Storm, Sloss, Hereford and Cook.

District of Columbia—Hale, of New York, Hosmer, Cotton, Rice, Hendie, Clark, Pelham, Lafiland, Eldridge, Barnum and Leach.

Judiciary—Butler, of Massachusetts; Wilson, Dunnan, Poland, Pennaiter, Frye, Cessna, White, Ward, Eldridge, Potter, of New York, and Jewett.

Public Expenditures—Havens, Whitely, Richmond, Pike, Whitehouse, Smith, of North Carolina; Begole, Haynes, Stevenson, Jones, of Iowa; Hendie, Freeman, Bright, Sayler, of Ohio; Beck and Buckner.

Naval Affairs—Scofield, Enoch, Hays, Platt, of Virginia; Packard, Scudder, Burleigh, Purnian, Archer, Whitthome and Jamison.

Foreign Affairs—Orth, Myers, of Pennsylvania; Willard, E. H. Hoar, Clarke, Ward, Albert, Williams, of Wisconsin; Robinson, of Illinois; Cox and Banning.

Territories—McKee, of Mississippi; Curtis, Williams, of Montana; Hereford, Turner, Cain, Crotin, Foot, Hynes, Schomaker, of New York; Brown, of Kentucky, and Mills.

Revolutionary Pensions—Shoemaker, of Pennsylvania; Lansing, Prentice, Williams, of Michigan; Smith, of Louisiana; Crutchfield, Bland, Caldwell, Vance and Raws.

Invalid Pensions—Rusk, Wallace, Barry, McCrary, Mellish, Martin, Small, Sener, Young of Kentucky; Crittenden and O'Brien.

Railways and Canals—McCreary, of Iowa; G. F. Hoar, Elliott, Bass, Blount, Lewis, of Tennessee; Taylor, Smith, of Virginia; Arthur, Wolf and Stone.

Mines and Mining—Lowe, Niblack, Laffinton, Rusk, Bidwell, Ewart, Shanks, Lynch, Kendall, Southard, and Harris, of Georgia.

Freedmen's Affairs—Cobb, Munn, Rainey, Townsend, Cotton, Morey, Baker, Sener, Comings, Edmunds, Affleck, of Kentucky.

Education and Labor—Monroe, G. F. Hoar, Elliott, Darrall, Field, Crooke, McDill, Rapieres, Brown, Wells, Wilson, Tree, Corlin.

Revision of Laws—Poland, E. R. Hoar, Lawrence, Durrell, Barber, Pendleton, Moore, Casoon, of Indiana; Stephens, Kendall and Rawls.

Coinage, Weights, and Measures—Hooper, Houghton, Harner, Barrier, Willard, of Michigan, Sayler, of Indiana; Strall, Mills, Berry, Bell and Ashe.

Patents—Conger, Eames, Smart, Clements, Crutchfield, Dobbins, Saylor, of Indiana; Smith, of New York, Low, Sloss, Parker, of New Hampshire, and Magee.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Platt, of Virginia; Sessions, Killinger, Sprague, Hersey, Pierce, of Massachusetts; Lowndes, Strait, Wells, Perry and Milliken.

Reform of Civil Service—Kellogg, of Connecticut; Willard, of Vermont, Crawford, Sheats, Hurlburt, Butler, of Massachusetts; Strawbridge, Willard, of Michigan; Saylor, of Ohio; Luttrell and Whitehouse.

Millenge—Beraldy, Berry, Ray, Nesmith and Parker, of New Hampshire.

Accounts—Buffinton, Sawyer, Hoskins, Wallace and Archer.

Expenditures in State Department—Pickard, Cobb, of Kansas; St. John, Morrison and Lawison.

Expenditures in Treasury Department—Sypher, Snyder, Phillips, Schumacher, of New York, and Southard.

Expenditures in War Department—Williams, of Indiana; Lamport, Curtis, Bright and Giddings.

Expenditures in Navy Department—McJunkin, Burrows, Walls, Magee and Hernandon.

Expenditures in Postoffice Department—Barry, Todd, Mellish, Whitehorne and Young.

Expenditures in Interior Department—Orr, Woodworth, Lynch, Robinson, of Illinois, and Rawls.

Expenditures on Public Buildings—Duell, Cessna, Smith, of Ohio; Pratt, of Iowa, and McLean.

Rules—The Speaker, Maynard, Garfield, Cox and Randall.

Printing—Damian, Halevy and Waddell.

The Library—Frye, Monroe and Clymer.

Enrolled Bills—Darrall, Pendleton, and Harris, of Georgia.

Mr. HAMILTON, of New Jersey, asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to abolish the duty on coal.

Mr. COX desired to amend the resolution by making it imperative on the Committee to report such a bill. Objection was made to the resolution.

Mr. SHERIDAN, of Louisiana, rising to a personal explanation, said that he had some agency in seating his colleague, Mr. Smith, from the 4th District of Louisiana, and if any wrong had been done in the matter, he considered himself personally responsible. Some newspapers had charged that the certificate read to the House had been executed prior to the receipt and canvass of returns, in New Orleans. He was informed on reliable authority that the returns had arrived and been properly canvassed on the 28th and 29th of November, prior to the execution of the certificate. It was not a matter of physical impossibility, as had been said for a man could go in three days from any part of the district to New Orleans. He assured the House that statements to the contrary were untrue. It was also a mistake to say that that was a Democratic district. No Democrat ever had been, or ever could be elected from it. The House adjourned till Monday.

Judgment Under Adair Liquor Law.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

URBANA, O., December 5, 1873.

The Common Pleas Court, in session here, has granted the wife of John Shea a judgment on Henry Fulmider for damages claimed by plaintiff under the Adair liquor law. A number of other cases have been brought against saloon-keepers here and will be heard.

Pottsville is to have a new and grand opera house. Work will be commenced on it early in the spring.

SECOND EDITION.

THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTION.

Philadelphia Commissioners Restrained by the Supreme Court.

Unanimous Opinion That the Convention Attempted Usurpation of Power.

The People Still Their Own Masters.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, December 5, 1873.

In the Court of Nisi Prius, in this city, Chief Justice Agnew delivered the unanimous opinion of the Supreme Court, in the matter of the application made before Judge Sharswood on the 25th of November, for an injunction to restrain the Election Commissioners appointed by the Constitutional Convention from holding an election in this city on the 16th of December.

The opinion is to the effect that the Convention was guilty of attempted usurpation of authority in prescribing a mode of election at variance with that directed by the acts of Assembly; that said acts of Assembly were binding upon the Convention, and that no legal election can be held outside of their provisions; that the members of the Convention were but agents of the people, with no power to override the election laws of the Commonwealth.

It is intimated in the opinion that the act of 1872 is unconstitutional, and that at least the thirty-three delegates to the Convention represented nobody.

The Commissioners appointed for this city are each put under five thousand dollars bail to obey the restraining order of the court.

The general interest centered in this important case has culminated in much excitement among Philadelphians. Expressions of satisfaction at the result are numerous, the feeling being that the attempted usurpation of sovereign power by the Convention is better stopped here than allowed to ripen into successful wrong-doing.

[By Associated Press.]

PHILADELPHIA, December 5.—In the Supreme Court to-day, Judge Agnew delivered an opinion, in which all the judges concurred, restraining the Election Commissioners appointed by the Constitutional Convention from acting. The decision is to the effect that the Constitutional Convention had not the extensive powers it had attempted to assert, and that it had been guilty of an act of attempted usurpation of authority in setting aside the election system prescribed for this city, and inaugurating a new one under which elections for the adoption or rejection of the Constitution should be conducted.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK, December 5, 1873.

ACCIDENT TO THE BREMEN.

The steamship Bremen which left yesterday for Bremen has returned with six feet of water in her hold.

The *Evening Post* says the Bremen sprung a leak in the coal bunker at noon yesterday when one hundred and fifty miles out, and was obliged to put back. She has been taken out to get at the leak and get ready to sail tomorrow. Her passengers will be transferred to the Deutschland.

The steamship Bremen, which returned to this port in a leaky condition, sailed to-day after making the necessary repairs.

THE ASSOCIATED BANKS.

hold $39,180,000, an increase yesterday of $1,915,000.

GOLD EXCHANGE BANK.

R. L. Edwards has been elected President of the Gold Exchange Bank.

RESPECT TO JUDGE PECKHAM'S MEMORY.

The State and Superior Courts adjourned to-day out of respect to the memory of the late Judge Peckham.

THE ADVICES FROM HAVANA

caused a depression on Stock Exchange early in the day and an advance in gold premium. Later there was a recovery. Gold closed, however, 1-16 lower, owing to the increase of nearly 20,000,000 legal tenders in the banks. A regular London dispatch says the Havana news caused a depression in American securities.

INCREASED ACTIVITY AT THE NAVY YARD.

Fifty men were taken on at the navy yard to-day. The orders are to push work forward as fast as possible. The Roanoke will not be ready for two weeks. The Colorado will no doubt sail on Sunday. An elevating crane was placed on her poop deck to-day. The Florida will be hauled into dock as soon as the Colorado leaves.

THE PROSPECT OF WAR.

A Cuban gentleman who returned from Washington this morning, states that he conversed with Secretary Fish and several Senators, and they assured him that any further diplomacy with Spain on the Virginius question will be declined. They believe the Spanish authorities in Cuba would refuse to accede to the provisions of the protocol, and war would probably be the consequence.

NAVAL ENLISTMENTS.

The receiving ship Vermont is literally overrun with applications for enlistment in the navy. Seamen or landsmen, with or without trades, if able bodied, are accepted.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION FOR CUBA.

The *Express* says that the "Albert W. Smith," a large two-masted vessel now lying at Fly-zabethport, N. J., on Thursday with, it was reported, coal for the fleet; but it is now ascertained that she really carried arms and ammunition for Cuba.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6, 1. A. M.

PROBABILITIES.

For New England, increased pressure, lower temperature, light south winds veering to westerly winds and threatening weather. For the northwest portion of the Middle States and Lower Lake region, cloudy and threatening weather, with increased pressure and light winds. For the southern portion of the Middle States, light snow or rain, followed by clearing weather. For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, light northwesterly to easterly winds, with cloudy weather and rain, the temperature remaining nearly stationary on the Atlantic coast and rising in the Mississippi Valley. For the Upper Lake region and thence southward to the Ohio Valley, continue cold and partly cloudy weather, with rising pressure and increased cloudiness, with winds shifting to easterly and southerly during Saturday. For the northwest, slightly rising temperature and light and fresh easterly to southerly winds, and possibly light snow. For the northerly California and Oregon coasts, brisk and high westerly winds will probably prevail. After the 10th instant, the display of cautionary signals will be suspended at the Lake ports for the winter.

Midnight Bulletin.

DECEMBER 5, 1873—10:48 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Ther.	Weather.
Cairo, Ill	31	Cloudy.
Cincinnati, O	32	Cloudy.
Davenport, Iowa	22	Cloudy.
Fort Gibson	38	Cloudy.
Keokuk, Iowa	24	Cloudy.
Leavenworth, Kan	28	Light snow
Louisville, Ky	32	Cloudy.
LaCrosse	2	Cloudy.
Memphis, Tenn	34	Cloudy.
Nashville, Tenn	33	Cloudy.
New Orleans, La	55	Light rain.
Omaha, Neb	19	Cloudy.
Pittsburgh, Pa	29	Cloudy.
Shreveport	41	Cloudy.
St. Louis, Mo	30	Cloudy.
St. Paul	6	Fair.
Vicksburg, Miss	46	Fair.
Indianapolis	32	Cloudy.

CASUALTIES.

Chartiers Valley Mail Train Off the Track.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., December 5, 1873.

The evening mail train on the Chartiers road ran off the track at Green's station, near Cannonsburg. The engine was completely wrecked, and engineer slightly hurt.

Fatal Accident at Youngstown.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., December 5, 1873.

A boy about sixteen years old, named O'Boyle, while breaking stone for the crusher at Brown, Bonnell & Co.'s mill, last night, caught his hammer in the machinery, and in attempting to draw it out his head was caught between the wheels and crushed flat, killing him instantly.

Weekly Sales of Steinway's Pianos—Bulletin No. 70.

The following weekly sales of Steinway's Pianos are reported by Messrs. H. Kleber & Bro.:

J. B. Fulton, Esq., bought a Steinway Double Round Piano.

Capt. A. G. Warden, bought a Steinway Square Piano.

Robert Nelson, Esq., Blairsville, bought an Upright Cabinet Grand Steinway Piano.

Wm. D. Berry, Esq., bought an Upright Steinway Piano.

A. Yankirk, Esq., McKeesport, bought a Steinway Square Piano.

G. Finley, Esq., bought a Steinway Square Grand Piano.

James O'Rourke Esq., bought a Steinway Square Grand Piano, etc.

In consequence of hard times and the scarcity of money, people in want of a Piano for the education of their children will buy but the best the market affords, and as a consequence there are more Steinway Pianos sold now than ever before, while other makes are a drug on the dealers hands. The Messrs H. Kleber & Bro., 122 Wood street, are the exclusive agents, and they do the lion's share of the piano trade.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Spain.

CASTELAR'S TROUBLES AT HOME—BOMBARDMENT OF CARTAGENA.

MADRID, December 5.—It is reported that a disagreement has occurred between Castelar and Salmeron. The *Correspondencia* says that in the event of a crisis, on the reassembling of the Cortes, the Left will oppose Salmeron and support Pi. Y. Margall for the presidency. The government intends to push the bombardment of Cartagena.

England.

RUSSIAN EXPEDITION AGAINST THE TURCOMANS.

LONDON, December 5.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that Russia is sending another expedition against the Turcomans.

LATEST FROM CARTAGENA.

LONDON, December 6, 6 A. M.—The Government squadron has not been seen in the vicinity of Cartagena for a week. The insurgents, in its absence, have been able to procure fresh supplies daily, and have captured several provision boats.

KAUFFMAN IN DISGRACE.

A special dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph* from its Central Asia correspondent, says that General Kauffman, by his wasteful and corrupt administration in Turkestan, and his conduct in the late campaign against Khiva, has incurred the displeasure of the Czar.

Germany.

MANTEUFFEL'S DUEL—PICKWICKIAN DENIAL.

BERLIN December 5.—The *North German Gazette*, by Royal command, gives a positive denial to the report that General Manteuffel had fought a duel.

Marine Items.

LIVERPOOL, December 5.—The steamships Denmark, from New York, Abbottsford, from Philadelphia, and Braunschweig, from Baltimore, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, December 5.—Consols for money 91⅞@92; account 92⅛@92⅜. 5-20s of '65, 93¾; do 67, 10-40s, 91¾; new 5s, 92; New York Central 97½; Erie 8⅝.

PARIS, December 5.—Rentes 68 francs 75 centimes.

FRANKFORT, December 5.—5-20s, 92⅝, 92¾.

BEECHER--TILTON--BOWEN

Plymouth Church Declines to Investigate and Refuse a Council with the Church of the Pilgrims—Bowen is Whitewashed but still Dissatisfied.

Plymouth Church was densely crowded tonight, it being made known that at a business meeting five questions relative to the Beecher—Tilton—Bowen scandal would be brought up and acted upon. After the usual Friday evening meeting was finished, the business meeting was at once commenced and opened with prayer by Mr. Beecher. A petition from the Church of the Pilgrims was first read, which was in reply to a resolution passed at a late meeting and requesting to be informed whether Plymouth Church declined to take part in a formal conference with the Clinton Avenue Church. They were desirous of being set right in the matter, with a view to avoiding all misunderstanding, as it was considered that their former communication was greatly misapprehended. The communication was accepted, Mr. Beecher read a reply which he had prepared, representing, before Plymouth Church, should be asked to take part in a council, to be informed of the questions to be discussed.

Mr. Holliday read a communication from the Examining Committee appointed to investigate the case of Henry C. Bowen, reporting that Mr. Bowen intends to stand by his agreement made with Mr. Beecher, and considering that the charges against him be dismissed. The report was adopted.

Prof. Raymond offered a series of resolutions to the effect that Plymouth Church is an independent organization and permits no interference in its internal affairs. Mr. Beecher spoke in favor of the resolutions which were unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

CARD FROM MR. BOWEN.

The following card from Mr. Bowen explains itself.

A Card—To the Editor of the New York Times:—Six months had elapsed since I was informed, through the newspapers, that sundry charges against me had been presented to the Examining Committee of Plymouth Church, but I never saw a copy of these charges, and the person who presented them has never spoken to me on the subject. I have never been cited to appear before the Examining Committee, although I have repeatedly expressed my entire willingness to do so on the shortest possible notice, nor have I been able to traverse or rebut the charges, which might be brought against me. After a faithful search for testimony, the committee, as stated by the assistant pastor, have failed to obtain it. They, of course before them was to recommend that the charges be dismissed, and this was done by a unanimous vote of the Church. But the Committee, in their report, and the Church in their official action, strangely omitted to put that recommendation on the only permanent basis, namely: that there was no evidence to sustain the charges; but, instead of this, placed it on an oral statement which I refused to put in writing, since I would not appear in the least to weaken my protestation of entire innocence in referring to the report of charges. I am also amazed that the Committee should have embodied in their report, and thus given further publicity to, a statement of a document which was sacredly private, which had been surreptitiously obtained, and anonymously published, and all of the parties to which were solemnly pledged never to divulge it.

HENY C. BOWEN.

BROOKLYN, December 5, 1873.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

The following is the comparative cotton statement for the past week:

	Bales.
Net receipts at all United States ports during the week	170,589
Last year	140,771
Total to date	1,766,490
Last year	1,238,541
Exports for the week	92,478
Last year	76,065
Total to date	517,779
Last year	599,914
Stock at all United States ports	480,518
Last year	466,546
Stock at all interior towns	100,181
Last year	80,460
Stock at Liverpool	472,000
Last year	382,000
Stock of American afloat for Great Britain	174,000
Last year	121,000

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Outstanding legal tenders amount to $390,036,718.

A terrific gale passed over Oshawa, Canada, on Thursday. Several churches any many dwellings were unroofed, and a number of buildings prostrated.

It is expected that the entire sum for the payment of the December pensions will be taken from the legal-tender reserve.

The train hands of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad are resisting a reduction of wages ten per cent., and only passenger trains run regularly. Coal trains have almost entirely stopped coming, to the want of hands. Several mines have been compelled to stop work.

The "United Presbyterian" of this city, thus endorses in its issue of December 4th, 1873:

Elsine.—This is the name of a new illumination that is destined, we hope, to go into general use. It is the purest distillation of our crude oil in the market, from which all explosive qualities are removed. It is, of course, a little higher in price than the refined oils generally, but it makes up in safety and brilliant light far more than the difference in cost. We have seen it tested, and from personal knowledge can commend it for all it claims as the safest, best and cheapest light known.

With such a respectable endorsement, consumers have a perfect guarantee for its safety.

"The Parable of the Wedding Garment,"

By Dr. James Prestley at 2½ P. M., at Library Hall to-morrow.

Dr. James Prestley

At Library Hall, to-morrow afternoon and evening.

Seats Free

At Library Hall to-morrow afternoon and evening.

Go and Hear

Dr. James Prestley to-morrow at 2½ P. M., and 7 o'clock evening, at Library Hall.

"The Great God and our Savior."

By Dr. Prestley, at Library Hall, to morrow evening.

Dr. James Prestley

At Library Hall, to-morrow afternoon and evening.

Matilda Hindman

Will deliver a lecture on the "Necessity of Granting to woman the right of suffrage" in the First U. P. Church, in Freeport on Tuesday evening, the 9th inst. Also, in Johnstown, Friday evening, the 12th, and afternoon, the 16th.

"The Great God and our Savior."

By Dr. Prestley, at Library Hall, to-morrow evening.

Go and Hear

Dr. James Prestley, to-morrow at 2½ P. M. and 7 o'clock evening, at Library Hall.

Seats Free

At Library Hall to-morrow afternoon and evening.

"The Parable of the Wedding Garment,"

By Dr. James Prestley, at 2½ o'clock P. M., at Library Hall to-morrow.

Send on Your Orders

for the great White River Flour, barrels and bags. Orders filled promptly for flour and all kinds of merchandise. T. C. Jenkins, Checkered Front. TF

Discount for Cash.

R. E. Breed & Co., 100 Wood street, will give a liberal discount on all cash sales of China and Queensware, until December 15th.

THE FAR NORTH WEST.

A Trip Over the Northern Pacific Railroad—Red River Valley, Its Soil and Climate—Bread for the Future—"Living" Water—Towns Along the Route—Chippewa Indians—Timber Lands—The Missouri and Ohio Rivers as Feeders of the Mississippi—Present Haunts of the Buffalo—Crystal Spring and Alkaline Lakes—Antelopes—"Jacknass Rabbits"—Fort Abraham Lincoln—Coal Veins Near at Hand, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HUDSON, WISCONSIN, November 27, 1873.

Taking the swift trains of the Fort Wayne Railroad to Chicago, and thence via the Chicago and Northwestern and West Wisconsin Railways, your correspondent, with two others, who joined him at Hudson, found himself on the morning of the 8th inst. in St. Paul, ready for a campaign on the Northern Pacific Railroad. From St. Paul we journeyed north one hundred and thirty miles on the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad, which road is leased and operated by the Northern Pacific Company, and extends from St. Paul to Duluth, on Lake Superior, one hundred and fifty-six miles. Arriving at Thompson Junction twenty-five miles out from Duluth, after having enjoyed a pleasant ride past new settlements in the woods, which extend along nearly the whole line, and finding a train westward bound on the Northern Pacific, we concluded to defer the trip to Duluth until after our return.

From Thompson Junction going west, there is little or no variety until after passing Brainard, ninety-one miles. The road is cleared through alternate groves or jungles of scrub-pine, oak and white birch, interspersed with tamarac swamps and hay marsh openings.

The first station of consequence is Aiken, eighty-eight miles west of Duluth. The Mississippi river being but a short distance north of Aiken, lumbermen and their supplies often leave at this place for the upper country, eighty to one hundred and fifty miles northward, where the great pineries of Minnesota lie.

At different points along we passed camps of Chippewa Indians. Their rude lodges are covered with birch bark, and have an uncomfortable-looking opening for the escape of smoke at the top. In cause building these Indians, perhaps, excel any of the Western tribes, their boats being at once strong, light and of beautiful proportions. As the train was passing the Indians, old and young, would gather together and gaze distractedly at the cars in features the Chippewa's are more agreeable and pleasant looking than any Indians we have elsewhere seen. This is by no means to be taken for a compliment by any of your Chippewa readers.

We reached Brainerd shortly after dark. The following day being Sunday, we remained over. No trains being run at present on the Sabbath, Brainard is reputed to have a population of two thousand. The streets are cut through the pine trees, which stand in this neighborhood thickly over the ground. The trees are generally of an even size, about ten inches through, and very high, giving the place a peculiar and interesting appearance, enough of them being left to entirely shade the ground in summer, and shut off the bleak winds of winter. Here also, the company have their principal shops, round-house, etc. At the depot there is a fine, large, substantial hotel, called the "Head Quarters" House, opposite which, on the same side of the track, are the general offices of the company, located in a handsome two-story building, surmounted with a Mansard roof. In respect to appointments, such as offices, hotels, and station houses, we can say that we found them on the Minnesota division everywhere first-class.

There is also

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1873.

THE Supreme Court has promptly met the issue, and declared the ordinance of the Constitutional Convention, appointing a Commission to conduct the election in Philadelphia, illegal and void. The highest legal tribunal in the State has thus set its seal of condemnation on the bold attempt of the Convention to usurp and exercise legislative power. It is a fitting and well-deserved rebuke.

We presume that, as a consequence of this decision, the Convention has no power to meet again to receive and doctor the returns of the election. The mode of making returns, to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, as required by the election laws, was fixed by the Enabling Act, and the Supreme Court holds this Act to be in full force in despite of anything done by the Convention to annul it.

THE worst watered stock in the country is the brain stock of the "intellectual department" of the New York *Herald*.

"WHY"—inquires a disgusted opposition sheet—"didn't the Congressional Democratic caucus adopt the resolution to repeal the salary-grab law?" The answer is plain: too much dares'nt.

CHICAGO papers state that the recent decline in house rents in that city amounts to thirty per cent., and in real estate to twenty-five per cent. The decline in morals is understood to be still more marked.

MR. RANDALL, Democratic member of Congress from this State, has three "stringent bills ready to introduce." So we learn. But we do not learn that either of them relates to the repeal of the back pay iniquity.

"TWEED," says a Democratic paper, "would have been a very great personage if he had had a moral basis." The same may be said of BEELZEBUB. But why had TWEED such an enormous following? For the same reason as BEELZEBUB?

THE course of the Democratic Congressmen with regard to the back-pay steal, furnishes another forcible illustration of the old saying that the Bourbons, in all history, have been the untaught and the unteachable. As it was in the beginning it is now, and ever shall be Bourbonism without end.

TWEED thinks he might have been let off with ten years, which would have afforded him an opportunity to run for the Presidency on the Democratic ticket in 1884. But as the term of the President will probably be lengthened to six years, he will be out in time to run in that capacity in 1888.

IT is now stated that another English agitator—one ODGER—is about to follow BRADLAUGH'S example, and start on a lecturing tour in this country. The pitying heavens forfend! For mercy's sake, one at a time, gentlemen, as S. S. PRENTISS exclaimed, when interrupted in his speech by the simultaneous ranting of a demagogue and the braying of a browsing ass.

THE Democrats throughout the country object to the proposed amendment in Congressional legislation, authorizing the President to veto part of a bill without vetoing the whole bill, denouncing it as "a monstrous step toward despotism." Yet the Democrats in Pennsylvania are trying their best, just now, to incorporate that very step towards despotism in our State Constitution. If it is right in Pennsylvania, why not in Washington?

THE Eastern papers announce that Hon. HARRY WHITE, Hon. WM. H. ARMSTRONG and Hon. GEORGE V. LAWRENCE are making speeches in favor of the new Constitution. The same papers also announce that Messrs. WHITE and ARMSTRONG are candidates for Supreme Judges under the new instrument, and that Mr. LAWRENCE would like to be Lieutenant Governor. Does this account for the milk in the cocoanut?

THE foreign trade of Philadelphia is steadily increasing. The *North American* of the 4th instant publishes the statistics of this trade for the month of November, from which it appears that the domestic exports to foreign ports were $2,635,555 as against $2,177,460 for the corresponding month of last year, an increase of $458,095, notwithstanding the terrible revulsion under which the whole country has been suffering. The exports in American vessels show an increase of $4,499 as compared with the last year, the increase in foreign bottoms being only $32,696.

THERE is a kindness that kills. The Southern papers are beginning to make bitter complaints of the exaggerated, and in many instances wholly untruthful, representations of the Northern Democratic press concerning the condition of affairs, financial and otherwise, in those States. They aver that matters are not nearly so gloomy as they have been painted; and they protest emphatically against the statements as "calculated to cripple the credit and damage] seriously the interests and progress" of the communities thus grossly misrepresented. They want to be saved from their friends.

THE Beaver *Radical* stated a few weeks ago that the Constitutional Convention had repealed the Act of Assembly exempting farm lands from taxation. *The New Constitution repeals no Act whatever.—Mowongahela Republican.*

Certainly not, and no one ever said it did. But it declares void all laws exempting real estate from taxation, other than what itself excepts; and, as the act of 1840 "exempts" real estate from taxation for State purposes, the adoption of the new Constitution will render that exempting act void. An act which is declared "void" is not, in terms, repealed; but it is rendered nugatory, and that is, practically, the same as repealing it.

REFERRING to the caucus action of the Democratic members of Congress with respect to the salary grab, a leading "Liberal" paper expresses its conviction that Congressman ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, who, with his colleagues, of this State, led the opposition to the resolution for repeal, "is about as unsavory a person, morally and politically, as can be found at present in public life," and that he ought to be "abated" at the earliest opportunity. But why ELDRIDGE alone? Seventy-seven out of the eighty-one members present were tarred with the identical brush with which he was besmeared. This making a scape-goat of one for the offenses of the many is not justice.

WHEN a Democratic Congressman, at Washington, speaks out against the back-pay grab, the rest charge him with having ratted to the Republicans. In their late caucus, because Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, wished to commit the party against the back-pay, Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, called him the most arrant demagogue in the House. Mr. HOLMAN, finding this reflection clinched by the caucus declaring its resolution out of order, withdrew from the room, one of the members remarking as he went, "You had better go and join the Republicans," to which he replied, "We will see whether you or I will do that first." These fellows, it will be seen, knew where Mr. HOLMAN'S honesty *ought* to carry him.

THE New York *Staats Zeitung* does not like the selection of WOOD, as the Democratic standard bearer. It is Democratic, but that is a little too much. It says:

The election of Wood as their leader is disgraceful, not only because he is a formal defender of the "grab," but is above all a man who represents everything with which Democracy should not be identified. We do not say too much when we affirm that he inaugurated the system of corruption in this city, which Tweed brought to perfection. It requires a good share of blindness to select Wood as the very moment when Tweed was sent to the penitentiary. The Democratic Congressional caucus have fully proved to the people of the United States, that in electing a Republican Congress, they (the people) chose the lesser of the two evils. The Democratic minority, led by Wood, is destined to contempt at Washington, because it is despised and mistrusted everywhere.

THE October returns of the British Board of Trade show a still further decrease in our purchases from that country. The most important articles are metals and textile fabrics. The amount of iron is less than fifty per cent. that during October, 1872; cotton goods fall off twenty-five per cent., linens ten per cent., and silk nearly eighty per cent. At the same time our domestic exports are steadily and largely increasing. The exports from New York for the week ending December 3, amounted to $5,403,960, as against $4,344,898 for the corresponding period last year; while the exports from the same port since January 1, reach a valuation of $277,285,304, against $221,002,963 for the corresponding period of 1872. From all ports, between 1860 and 1873, the increase has been, in round numbers, $275,000,000; from 1864, $330,000,000; and from 1870, $150,000,000. Our "balance of trade" account will come out all right, by-and-by.

FERNANDO WOOD, who chanced to be absent from the House when the vote on the back-salary bill was taken, has now the effrontery to declare that he should have voted against the measure, had he been present. The facts are that he voted for the bill three times, was absent on five roll-calls, and on the final vote was paired off with Mr. READ, who, on his name being called, said: "I am paired on this question with the gentleman from New York, Mr. WOOD. If he were present he would vote in the affirmative, while I should vote in the negative." Not only did WOOD vote for the steal and draw the money, but on account of his course, the Democratic State Committee would not put him on the stump in the New York campaign, and he was not even allowed to speak in his own district, for fear he would damage his party. It is bad enough for one to be a back paystér; but that is no reason why he should incur the additional disgrace of becoming a liar.

IN Cortland county, N. Y., Messrs. WARREN, PORTER and MINER were employed to defend one WARNER, who was charged with stealing $13,000 from a widow named NEWTON. He gave $6,000 of the stolen money to his lawyers to defend him and they, knowing it was stolen, took it and kept it. The widow sued for it, and has just recovered the amount from them. The noticeable part of the affair is that stated below by the Syracuse *Journal*:

"Wm. H. Warren will be remembered as the Democratic orator who a year ago headed his bills for meetings with the words: 'Honesty and Integrity in Public Station.' Oliver Porter was the Democratic candidate for elector and Harris Miner was recently the Democratic candidate for senator in the Madison and Oswego district. Milo Goodrich, their counsel, was a Liberal candidate for Congress a year ago."

Now that the Democratic party in Congress has decided that the back-pay steal was right, we do not see why these Democratic lawyers should not be allowed to pocket their steal, also. There is no more impropriety in sailing under the banner of "Honesty and Integrity in Public Station," with stolen money in your pocket, than there is in claiming, as the New York *World* does, that the Democracy "has identified itself with the great reform sentiment of the country," while it indorses the back-pay swindle by voting as a unit for FERNANDO WOOD for Speaker.

WHY WE ARE OPPOSED TO THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

We have neither the room nor the leisure to discuss, point by point, the various grounds of opposition to the new Constitution. We therefore group them together as briefly and as pointedly as may be. We are opposed to it, then—

1. Because it destroys the secrecy of the ballot, thereby depriving the citizen of his greatest privilege. It requires all ballots to be numbered, with the number opposite the name of each voter respectively in the list of voters, thereby rendering it easy to learn how every man votes.

2. Because it imposes new qualificaitons upon voters, requiring them to be naturalized a month before elections, and to be two months residents of the districts in which they vote.

3. Because it renders a Registry law inoperative by prescribing that the absence of a name from the Registry list shall not hinder a man from voting.

4. Because while it bases representation ostensibly on population it establishes the vicious principle of territorial representation in the House of Representatives, giving to Forest county, with a population of 4,000, a representative, while it denies representation altogether to over 15,000 citizens of Allegheny county. This is worse than the rotten-borough system of England.

5. Because it gives one Senator to Delaware county, with only 39,000 of population, and one to Lebanon with 34,000, while it gives but one to Chester with 77,000, and only one to Berks with 106,000, while all over the rest of the State it requires a population of 70,500 to each Senator. Unequal representation is contrary to every principle of right and justice.

6. Because it limits Philadelphia to a representation of one-sixth in the Senate, no matter what her population may be. If, in 1880, her population should be one-fourth that of the State, she can yet never have more than one-sixth of the Senate. The rest of the State does not want to profit by a wrong done to Philadelphia.

7. Because while holding out the delusive promise of biennial sessions of the Legislature, it leaves the door open to the annual meeting of that body. Experience has proven, in other States, that where the opportunity is given, some pretext has always been found for convening biennial legislatures annually.

8. Because, of itself, the biennial system is wrong. It is better, if the people chance to get a bad Legislature, to have the power to oust it in a year than to be saddled with it for two. The Senate, under this instrument, cannot be changed in less than four years.

9. Because it compels an extra session of the Legislature whenever a vacancy occurs during a recess in the office of the United States Senator from this State—an unnecessary and useless expense.

10. Because it creates the unnecessary office of Lieutenant Governor, and deprives the Senate of the choice of its presiding officer. A vacancy in the office of Governor has occurred but once in all our history, and then the vacancy was filled by the Speaker of the Senate. It is a useless expense to create this officer solely to fill a vacancy that so seldom occurs and that can as well be filled otherwise.

11. Because it increases the number of the Legislature to double its present size, thus largely increasing the cost of legislation to the State, without any other advantage than the fancied one that it will be harder to corrupt a large body than a small one. It may possibly be harder, but it certainly will not be impossible; and the possibility of the increased difficulty is not worth what it will cost.

12. Because it throws so many difficulties in the way of general legislation that the people will never know what their laws really are. Under the first section of the Article on Legislation any Act of the Legislature may be tied up for years in the Courts on questions raised as to whether, on its passage, it was not altered or amended so as to change its original purpose.

13. Because it stultifies itself by providing in one article that each house "shall judge of the *election* and qualification of its members," and in another article providing that "the trial and determination of contested elections of * * * Members of the General Assembly * * * shall be by the courts of law." How is each House to judge of the election of its members, if the courts of law are to determine that question? The one article is in direct contravention of the other.

14. Because it creates different terms for State officers—Governor four years, Secretary of Internal Affairs four years, Auditor Genera three years, and State Treasurer two years, thus rendering frequent elections necessary for State officers, when they should all be chosen at once. The Secretary of Internal Affairs is to be chosen in 1874 for four years, the Auditor General in 1874 for three years, the State Treasurer in 1875 for two years, the Governor in 1875 for three years, and again in 1878 for four years. This will render elections for State officers necessary not only in 1874, but in 1875, 1877, and in 1879, when there are no Legislatures to be chosen.

15. Because it renders necessary the imposition of local taxes on classes of property that have always been exempt, as in the case of *sheep*, for instance, and declares void all acts exempting real estate from taxation, thus voiding the act of 1806, exempting real estate from taxation for State purposes, and restoring that tax to life.

16. Because it authorizes the exemption of churches and cemeteries from taxation, but prohibits the exemption of school houses, seminaries, and colleges, which are just as deserving of exemption.

17. Because it prohibits the appropriation of money to aid charitable institutions not absolutely controlled by the State. This cuts off the infirm and crippled, the deaf and dumb, the blind and the idiotic from State aid, and either compels their support by private charity, or forces the present owners of such institutions to give them up to the State. At present, these classes are supported jointly by private and public aid. Under this Constitution the State must do all, or aid none.

18. Because it deprives the people of Philadelphia of the power to choose the prothonotaries of their courts. This is a most decided anti-Republican feature.

19. Because it introduces the vice of cumulative voting into private corporations, thus placing it in the power of a minority to obtain control of such corporations.

20. Because it empowers railroad companies to build railroads "between any two points within the State," thus giving them power to pass through any of the streets of any municipal corporation without asking its leave or being subject to its direction.

21. Because it prohibits the officers, directors and employees of railroad companies from being stockholders in their own roads by declaring that no such officer, director or employee shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in the business of a common carrier.

22. Because it descends to the petty and contemptible business of prohibiting railroads from issuing free passes.

23. Because it entails upon the people an enlarged Judiciary, at an enormous additional cost to the people; and because, also, the entire Judiciary article is obnoxious to the best legal men in the State.

24. Because its makes all boards of County Commissioners and Auditors elective at one time, and for three years, thus preventing the people from changing those boards, yearly, if they wish, as now.

25. Because it recognizes the pernicious principle of minority representation, in the election of such boards, and in the election of Supreme Judges, when two are chosen.

[Two Supreme Judges, under this provision are to be chosen in 1874, and each voter is to vote for but one. Thus, one of the nominees of each party will be chosen. This not only makes the minority equal in power to the majority, but renders it impossible for the people to defeat the nominee of either party, no matter how objectionable he may be. It will thus be possible for sixty-seven men in each of the Republican and Democratic Conventions to determine absolutely who these two Judges shall be, and the whole task of choosing two Judges of the Supreme Court for 700,000 voters will thus devolve upon 134 men.]

26. Because, if adopted, it will have to be endured for five years without chance of change, whereas, the present Constitution can be changed in three.

27. Because the Convention defied the Legislature, and public sentiment in refusing to submit the Legislative and Judiciary articles to a separate vote of the people, although asked to do so by the legal number of one-third of its members. The enforced submission of the Constitution, as a whole, was an illegal and arbitrary exercise of power, intended to deprive the people of their just rights in the premises. It was the design of those who adopted this course, to force the people to take the bad with the good, or, as one of the members expressed himself, "he would see the people in h—l first, before he would give them the chance to reject a part of his work and take the rest." As it has never yet grown wise or proper to do evil that good may come, we do not propose to indorse a dozen wrongs to get at one right.]

28. Because, finally, the whole instrument is based upon the fundamental lie that the people are not honest, and cannot safely be trusted. Its whole purpose seems to be to hedge the people in, to keep them from going wrong. The only honest men in the State, one would suppose from reading this Constitution, were the one hundred and odd Constitutional bummers who made it. No one else is to be relied upon. We do not allow ourselves to entertain so foul an opinion of the masses of the people as this, and are quite willing to continue to trust them with the powers they now have.

There are, we admit, some good points about this bad paper, but they are very few, and there is no need to swallow such a mass of crudities, absurdities and wrongs to secure the little good that is left. *There is not a single good feature in the whole instrument, that cannot within the next three years, be incorporated in the present Constitution, under its own prescribed method of amendment*, if the people wish. There is no necessity, therefore, for swallowing the bad to secure the good, as the good can be as well secured in another way, with the bad left out.

TERRITORIAL REPRESENTATION.

The new Constitution makes population the basis of representation, yet incorporates with it the provision that each county shall have at least one Representative, thus giving to mere territory a representation without regard to population.

This is a most vicious principle. The old "rotten borough" system of England, which that country got rid of forty years ago, was not more vicious, in its worst aspects, and it will be a shame to see such a departure from the Republican basis of government incorporated in our Constitution.

By dividing the population of the State, 3,521,791, by 200, the number of representatives of which the new House is to consist, the ratio for a representative is found to be 17,609; yet by giving to each county a representative, the following counties, with populations below that ratio, will each send a member to the House:

Counties.	Pop.	Counties.	Pop.
Cameron	4,273	Juniata	17,289
Elk	8,488	McKean	8,825
Forest	4,019	Pike	8,456
Montour	15,344	Snyder	15,606
Potter	11,965	Union	15,686
Sullivan	6,191		
Wyoming	14,586		139,338
Fulton	9,360		

These thirteen counties, with 139,338 of a population, elect thirteen members of the House, while Allegheny, with a population of 262,204, nearly double that of these thirteen counties, elects but fourteen.

But this is not all. Counties sending less than five members to the House are entitled to an additional member for any surplus exceeding *half* a ratio; while counties sending five or more members are not entitled to representation for any fractional surplus, even if it should reach 17,608. Thus Columbia county, Mr. BROCKWAY'S home, with a population of 28,760, sends two members, while Greene, with 25,887, sends but one. The ratio in Columbia county is thus 14,384, while in Allegheny county it is 17,609, and our fractional surplus of over 15,000 is not represented at all. In other words, 14,384 people in Columbia county send a representative to Harrisburg, while 15,678 in Allegheny county and 15,038 in Lancaster county get none at all. Thus Columbia county, which is Democratic, gets two representatives for 28,760 people, and 31,376 in Allegheny and Lancaster counties, which are Republican, go without representation altogether.

Why should Forest, with its bare 4,000 of population, have a member, while 15,678 of a population in Allegheny is unrepresented? Why should Cameron, with 4,273 people, have a member, while Clearfield, with 25,741, has but one? Why should one voter in Potter, in in Cameron, or Forest have the same power as six in Clearfield or Greene? Below the utter inequality of this kind of representation, we append a table of counties, each of which is entitled to one Senator, and no more:

Delaware	39,403	Berks	106,701
Lebanon	34,096	Chester	77,305
Dauphin	60,749	Montgomery	81,612
Lehigh	56,796	York	76,134
Westmoreland	58,719	Erie	65,673
Northampton	61,492		
Crawford	63,802		408,225
	375,018		

Here seven counties, with a population of 375,018, get seven Senators; while five counties, with 408,225, get but five. The whole thing is a monstrous perversion of right and justice. No man can give a good reason for allowing to a voter in Lebanon or Delaware, double the power, politically, of a voter in Chester, and three times that of a voter in Berks.

The evil consists in giving to mere territory a representation, without regard to population. There should be but one basis of representation—numbers. Our present basis is that of the number of taxables, and it is much fairer than the one under consideration. If fractions are entitled to representation at all, the rule should be uniform; but in this instrument fractions in one county are represented, and in others excluded from representation.

An unfair an unequal basis of representation is dishonest, at bottom, and if incorporated in our Constitution, will assuredly beget dishonesty, as like begets like. You cannot gather figs from thorns nor grapes from thistles; and a Constitution which is based on fraud cannot fail to bring forth the legitimate results of fraud.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Fresh outrages are reported on the Mexican border.

"Hats off," is the latest question agitating the Society of Friends. The world moves; yea, verily!

The river of extravagance this year leaves many people on the bank remarking that they can't ford it.

The spirited editor of a Michigan weekly advertises for some liquor that will make his "shanty tight."

A new and fatal hog disease has broken out in Indiana, and the Democratic editors are very much alarmed.

It is the same the world over. Whisky can be obtained at an Edinburgh temperance hotel by asking for a seidlitz powder.

Several heavy tobacco failures have just occurred in New York, and quite a number of dealers have lost their *quid pro quo*.

Of the $26,000,000 loan certificates issued by the New York associated banks during the financial panic, $14,000,000 have been canceled.

There are except ons to the rule that "heat expands and cold contracts," one of which is that the horses on the street railways are often doubled up in cold weather.

It is pleasant, says the Corinne (Utah) *Reporter*, to see the amount of gold dust that passes over the counter of the Bank of Corinne. It looks like the good old days of yore.

During the last three months, 23,630 pounds of meat and poultry, 34,520 pounds of fish, and some other articles, were seized and condemned by the New York Sanitary Police.

Of the forty vessels in the whaling fleet of the North Pacific, thirteen have returned to San Francisco, with 9,550 barrels of oil, 100,000 pounds of bone and 10,250 pounds of ivory.

An ingenious mechanic has brought out a combination of steam-gauge, try-cocks, and water-level glass, all in one piece, so that only two holes need be made in the boiler instead of six.

The Secretary of the Treasury has agreed to encourage the American Steamship Company to the extent of giving them a part in the transportation of government bonds to and from foreign countries.

The recommendation of a national census, to be ready in 1876, is a good one. We grow too fast in America to allow of a decennial census being any good standard of statistics for more than four or five years.

Cincinnati must stop throwing stones at Chicago. In the former city, the other day, a juror was sent to jail for ten days, for soliciting a bribe both from the plaintiff and the dsendant in a civil proceeding.

A number of leading Montreal merchants are about to start a trans-atlantic steamship line, and preparations for building a pioneer vessel have already been made. This is to be a strictly Canadian enterprise.

The Saxon government has just issued an order expelling from its territory all agents of emigration who do not possess the rights of German citizenship. The intent is to embarass emigration as much as possible.

Spain is in a magnificent financial condition. Her annual deficit in revenue, as compared with receipts, is thirty-five millions of dollars, and she has added three hundred and eleven millions to her debt since 1869.

Cosmopolitanism. There is in London sixty thousand Germans, forty thousand French, two thousand Italians, and six thousand Asiatics; while the Norwegians, Swedes, and Dutch make up several thousand more.

The endeavors to obtain places in the departments of the Government at present, especially in the Treasury, are probably more numerous and persistent than at any time since the first inauguration of Mr. Lincoln.

The English courts have just decided that railway tickets marked "good for this day only" cannot be used by the purchaser on any other date. The decision is exactly the reverse of that given by our courts on the same question.

The London *Saturday Review* is getting to find so much that is good and worthy in the United States that many of our fellow-citizens who reside abroad may be induced to return home and become acquainted with their fellow-citizens.

The controversy between Spain and Germany, growing out of the seizure of two German merchant vessels in the Sooloo Archipelago, is becoming serious. The case of these merchantmen seems somewhat similar to that of the Virginius.

The coal combination is said to be breaking up. The disturbance in the combination is owing to the declaration of independence by the Pennsylvania Coal Company, a powerful corporation, which controls almost exclusively the Pittston coal region.

There is a theory that the only genuine garden of Eden was at the North Pole. If the meteorological conditions were the same then as now, this theory irresistibly carries with it the conclusion, either that Eve was an acidian or did her own dressmaking.

The Brazil (Ind.) *Manufacturer and Miner* speaks of coke made from the coal of the "new Strain mines," made without an oven, by covering it with ashes, which is bright and pure as the best Pittsburgh coal, and would command the highest price in the market.

This has a deeper meaning than appears on the surface. The other day a little boy, who went into a book store with his mother, crept up to the juvenile of the establishment with the sly query, "Say, have you got any books for boys that ain't got religion in 'em?"

At new feature of the New York Fire Department is the organization of a corps of sappers and miners, consisting of 753 men, whose duty it is to destroy buildings by the use of explosives whenever such action is necessary to arrest the progress of the flames.

This chap will turn up in Wall street yet. The other day a rural financier went into an Indiana village, bought a pair of pantaloons on credit, pledged them for the redemption of his gun that was in pawn, and left for the seat of war upon the ducks, turkeys and squirrels.

A curious phenomena has been discovered in the Mississippi River at Nauvoo, Illinois. In most localities ice forms on the surface of the water, but there on the rapids it forms on the rocks at the bottom during the night, and about the middle of the day it rises to the surface and floats off.

For the season of 1875, close estimates place the total amount of lumber cut in Michigan, at about 2,500,000,000 feet. The aggregate of logs cut during the winter of 1872—'3, was unprecedentedly large, and it is estimated that, of that aggregate, 800,000,000 feet will lay over until the spring of 1874.

PERSONAL.

A brother of Father Hyacinthe's wife is giving amateur readings out West. A thirty-first cousin of Dollinger is next in order.

Alexander H. Stephens is the vigorous invalid of the Democrats in Congress; Brownlow, the indomitable sick man of the Republicans.

Tweed is the first ex-member of Congress ever sentenced to a penitentiary for crime, although Mathew Lyon was imprisoned for a violation of the alien and sedition laws. But he is not the first one who ought to have been.

Gov. Noyes, the defeated Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio, is said to be seeking the position of Minister to Japan in case of the rejection by the Senate of the nomination of ex-Representative Bingham for that place.

The story which has been going the rounds of the personal columns that Mrs. Charles Moulton is about going to Europe, never to return to this country, and that she had determined, since the death of her husband, never to sing again, is contradicted on the best authority.

G. P. T. will take the lecture field again this winter. He says "the people must be awakened to the danger of the times of 1876." The special danger of these times is that somebody will throttle the Omaha lunatic, unless his friends can prevail upon him to give the country a little rest.

A strange suicide was committed the other night at Milwaukee. George W. Peckham, a gentleman eighty years of age, and a retired lawyer of that city, jumped from the bridge into the river and was drowned. The cause of this melancholy occurrence was grief at the death of his brother, who was a passenger on the lost steamship Ville Du Havre.

They have just discovered an unpublished letter of Blucher, Wellington's partner in the Waterloo affair. It was written, it will be seen, immediately after the battle of Waterloo: "*My friend*—The finest battle is fought, the most glorious victory achieved. The details will follow; I think the Bonaparte affair is now pretty nearly at an end. La Belle Alliance. Early on the 19th. I can write no more, for I tremble in every limb; the exertion was too great. BLUCHER."

Mr. Tennyson's version of Enoch Arden was very poetic and pathetic, but a little town called Cheshire, in Connecticut, offers a modern improvement more in keeping with the spirit of the age. "A happy marriage; union blessed with one child; and parting when happy husband goes abroad; no tidings; years roll on; pretty widow consoled with a new father to her child; Enoch Arden hears of it in Australia; a sigh of relief; Enoch marries likewise; moves to his old home with new wife; happy reunion of the two families; divorce dispensed with; village society accepts the situation; all parties supremely contented. Here is an opportunity for a modern American poet to take the sails out of Great Britain's poet-laureate's old-fashioned and abandoned romance.

STATE NEWS.

James Switzer, aged fifteen years, killed four deer last week in Mifflin county.

A Clearfield county hunter brought down two deer at one shot while firing into a drove.

Will. T. Alexander has assumed entire control of the editorial department of the Clarion *Republican*.

Pottsville will contribute a highway robber to the House of Refuge, in the person of a twelve year old girl.

Favorite dissipations among church people in Titusville, just now, are "ragged" festivals and "shabby genteel" socials.

A Swede at Penfield, Clearfield county, prances about on feet seventeen inches in length. In his case, two feet come nigh unto making a yard.

In Berks county for the year ending December 1, 1873, 3,338 deeds, mortgages, releases, etc., were recorded—the largest number placed on record in the county in one year.

A girl aged thirteen was caught the other day, in Northampton county, in a shaft which made three hundred and sixty revolutions per minute. The body was torn to pieces.

Col. L. M. McGranahan, who represented Mercer county in the Legislature in the sessions of 1852 and 1853, died on the 1st inst., at his home in that county, at the age of fifty-seven years.

Mrs. Catherine Gift died at her residence, near New Tripoli, Lehigh county, recently, at the age of nine-three years. She had eight children, forty-eight grand-children, eighty-one great-grand-children, and one great-great-grand-child.

The *Venango Citizen* says: The daily production of lubricating oil in this vicinity has decreased to less than four hundred barrels per day. This, taken in connection with the loss of five thousand barrels by the bursting of a large tank owned by Taft & Payne on last Thursday, will make lubricating oil quite scarce in a short time. Very few new wells are being drilled and many old wells have been abandoned recently.

This cat story is from the Oil City *Derrick*: The cat lives in a respectable family, whose name we withhold for the sake of the cat. The feline referred to was considered, until lately, a moral and respectable puss. But a new cook came to the house, since which the cat's morals have sadly degenerated. This cat has been known to take the key from the cook's pocket at night, unlock the pantry door, build a fire, invite in some friends and feast them on the good things belonging to her master. The time usually selected by the cat for these pranks is Sunday evening, after the folks are all asleep. The antics of the animal are fully vouched for by the cook, who is a good-looking, respectable girl, with several followers.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

The Buffalo and Jamestown Railroad, owing to the hard times, has suspended work.

The cotton mills of James Riddle, Son & Co., of Delaware, have commenced running on full time.

The puddlers employed by the Bethlehem Iron Company have decided to accept the terms offered—$4 50 per ton—and the mill has resumed operations.

The coal miners in Mercer county are on a general strike in opposition to the decision of operators to reduce compensation for mining twenty cents per ton. This increases the general stagnation of business in the mining localities.

It is rumored, says the Allentown *Chronicle*, that some of the puddling furnaces of the big mill of the Allentown Rolling Mill Company will commence work soon. Pig iron is being stacked at the mill, and all appearances indicate a resumption of the puddlers' work.

The Sharpsville *Advertiser* of the 3d inst. says: A reduction of wages for mining took effect on Monday at several of the banks. As there is but little doing at the mines, it is probable that the men will continue work and accept the new scale of prices. Only three banks were working on Tuesday.

Fernando Wood.

[From the Buffalo Express.]

The Democratic members of the House of Representatives have selected Fernando Wood as their Representative and standard-bearer. Out of all the ninety Democrats in the House, he was chosen to receive the compliment of a nomination for the Speakership. Next to a nomination for the Presidency this is the highest honor which it is in the power of the Democracy to confer on one of its members. By this nomination the party will can judge of the sincerity of the late Democratic cries of reform, and also of the pretense that that party has cast aside its old copperhead proclivities, and is disposed to keep step to the music of the Union.

Now that Tweed is in prison, if we were called on to pick out the very worst man prominent in public affairs, that man would be Fernando Wood. He was Tweed's predecessor in the dictatorship of the New York Democracy, and, like Tweed, he succeeded by pandering to all the worst elements of that lawless metropolis. It was generally believed, too, that like Tweed, he used his influence and intimacy with the roughs of New York to put money in his own purse. It was not proven, but a public man rarely reaches the age of sixty with so bad a character as Fernando Wood had, unless, to a considerable extent, he deserves it.

At the beginning of the war he was Mayor of New York, and his conduct was simply infamous. At a time when the nation was in the direst extremity, when a gigantic rebellion, waged in the interest of slavery, seemed about to destroy all free institutions, Fernando Wood seized the opportunity to recommend, in his official capacity as Mayor, that New York should set up as an independent "free city, thus abandoning the country in its direst distress. Wood, of course, expected to be the chief manager of the new principality. The selfish cold-blooded treason involved in this proposition far exceeded that of the worst rebels who fought for a principle, even though it was bad one.

All the rest of Mr. Wood's conduct was consistent with this. When the Federal Government stopped some arms on their way through New York to the Georgia rebels, Wood wrote to the Governor of that State expressing his deep regret at the detention, and his assurance that had it been in his power the arms would have been sent forward; he knowing all the while that those arms were intended to slaughter the defenders of the Union.

There are plenty of other bad men in public life in both parties, but for cold-blooded, deliberate meanness, selfishness, and treachery, Fernando Wood is entitled to the palm. It is well known that the *Express* has spoken very unfavorably of General Butler. It is known, too, how bitterly his being selected as the representative of a single State (by a nominee of Governor) has been resisted by Republicans all over the country, and his nomination to the Speakership of the National House of Representatives would be greeted with indignation by Republicans and with sneers by Democrats from Maine to California. Yet Butler is a noble character by the side of Fernando Wood. Butler, when he gets real mad, often does or says a pretty good thing; Wood, so far as known, never did or said a good thing in his life. He is a traitor to the very core, not only but to his country, but to everybody and everything except to Fernando Wood. His selection as the national standard-bearer of the Democratic party gives the lie to all its professions of reform, and proves that the old copperhead virus still flows with undiminished vigor in its veins.

Damaged by Being Ejected from a Ball Room.

S. P. Fulton, Esq., has commenced a suit in the Common Pleas Court, in behalf of David Jeffries and Miss Jessie Henry, against Robert M. Black, Samuel Haslett, et al., President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer of the Columbia Boat Club, for damages which, are laid in the sum of $1,000. Miss Henry deposes in her affidavit that she is eighteen years old; that she resides with her sister in Allegheny City; that prior to the 26th of November, she purchased a ticket for the Columbia Boat Club ball, which entitled her and the said Jeffries admission to said ball; that they went to the ball, and while there demeaned themselves in a manner becoming a lady and a gentleman; that about a half hour after they appeared in the ball room the defendant, who acted as managers and floor managers, assailed them in a profane manner, and without warrant, ejected them from the ball room, thereby disgracing them, as they aver, and damaging their character to the extent of one thousand dollars, as set forth above. A summons was issued by the Prothonotary.

The Human Kitchen and Its Waiters Dumb

The body is supplied with aliment by vessels which connect the stomach and its auxiliaries with the venous system, and, so to speak, perform the office of dumb waiters in a restaurant. In other words, these media of communication between the animal kitchen and its dependants supply to each member and organ, near or remote, the quantity and kind of sustenance required to keep it going. When the stomach is derelict in its duty, or the dumb waiters inert or disastrously so, it is the peculiar province of Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters to strengthen and regulate them. Hence its marvellous cures of chronic indigestion, and the emaciation, debility and languor which are generally its concomitants. It is, moreover, a powerful alterative and corrective, and the rapidity with which it checks irregularities of the liver and bowels, and braces and invigorates the nervous system, is a marvel, not only to the general public, but to professional men.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$778,251 56.

Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn is again compounded semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:

GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Ely ward, F. Bahm, G. Fo Samson, Josiah Rhodes, S. B. Hartman, Robert O. Schmertz, Christopher Ker.
JOHN H. Bailey, Solicitor.

DRY GOODS.

McKEE'S.

THE

Great Cash Sale!

OF

DRY GOODS,

AT

Panic Prices,

STILL CONTINUES.

Greater Reductions.

Real Bargains.

A. D. McKEE,

No. 59 Market Street,

BARKER'S OLD ESTABLISHMENT.

Jas. Caldwell & Co.

Have just received and are now offering the most complete

Stock of Medium and Fine

Dress Goods

On Exhibition in this Market.

Bonnet, Ponson, Tapasier and Bellon's

BLACK SILK.

CHENEY BROTHERS' CELEBRATED

AMERICAN SILK,

In Black and Cloth Shades.

All the New Shades in PLAIN SILKS for Suits and Evening Wear.

Black Alpacas,
Mohair Lustres,
Brillianteens,
Irish and French Poplins,
Repps,
French Merinos,
Cashmeres,
Biarretz,
Diagonal Drap D' Franc,
Drap D' Ete,
Black Silk Warp Cashmeres,
And Henrietta Cloths.

ALL THE DESIRABLE FABRICS IN

Black Material

FOR DEEP MOURNING.

PONSON'S BLACK SILK MANTILLA

Velvet, Velveteen and Plushes

FOR TRIMMINGS, &c.

Fine Laces, Gimps and Trimmings.

New Styles Sacques, Dolmas and Redingotes.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH

Chintzes, Blankets & Flannels

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, REPELLANTS, &C.

118 and 120

Federal Street Allegheny.

PANIC PRICES.

Comforts,
Blankets,
Lace Curtains,
Upholstery Goods

GREATLY REDUCED FOR 30 DAYS.

CALL AND SEE PRICES.

H. EDMUNDSON & SON'S,

55 MARKET STREET.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS.

Autumn, 1873.

McElroy & Dickson,

No. 54 WOOD STREET,

Offer to their Customers and the Trade generally, their

FALL STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS

AND

NOTIONS

Now in Store and to arrive.

Large Lines of Goods

Are offered at Prices

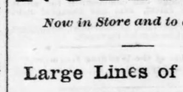
As Low as Before the War,

And Retailers can now supply themselves at Bottom Values.

SEPTEMBER 5th,

1873.

WHO KILLED THEM?



ABEL'S VERMIN EXTERMINAT

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, December 5, 1873.

The first of the many financial bills which are to be presented to Congress, that of Senator Ferry, of Michigan, is given in our telegraphic columns this morning. Let us, for a moment, glance at its provisions and see what will be their workings:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to consider the expediency of providing for a national system of banking and currency, in lieu of the present one, which shall embody the substantial features following, to wit:

First. Banking to be open and free to all, individuals and associations, without limitation of capital.

As the third section of this bill provides that all the circulation of the country must be Government notes, and as the fourth specifies in what manner the present National bank currency is to be provided, it follows that the first section amounts to nothing, as banking in all its forms is now open and free to all, with the exception of the right to issue notes based on Government bonds as a security. It is very much like resolving that the sun shall shine at noonday.

Second. The maximum currency circulation to be *eight hundred millions of dollars*, exclusive of fractional, and to be issued and authenticated solely by the Government, of uniform character, with "United States Currency" imprinted on its face, made lawful money and a legal tender for all public and private dues, except dues on imports and interest on the public debt, and convertible on demand into Government bonds bearing interest at 3 65-100 of one per centum per annum, payable in currency.

The present issue of National banking notes is $354,000,000; that of the Treasury Department $300,000,000, and counting the $44,000,000 "reserve" as a legal issue, the total amount of currency in circulation is $754,000,000. The section in question would then increase our circulating medium by $46,000,000, a measure not likely to be adopted by the present Congress, judging from the opinions of the administration and of the press.

Third. The Government to issue bonds stamped "Currency Bonds," of the denominations of $100 and multiples, bearing interest at the rate of 3 65-100 of one per centum per annum, convertible into currency on demand, and to be exempt from taxation by Federal, State, municipal, and local authority.

The Government having printed these 3-65 per cent. bonds, the question arises how are they to be placed in the hands of the people, the present machinery of the Government for increasing the amount of currency in the hands of the people being awkward and insufficient. The Secretary can either payout his balances for current expenses, or can buy at or under par any of the unmatured obligations of the Government. If it is not proposed to so distribute the new bonds in this way, we know of no other method, unless the famous balloon process be adopted, which is to be sent sailing over the country, dropping bonds as it goes, to fall like the rain on the just and the unjust alike, who may be lucky enough to pick them up.

Were these bonds once in the hands of the people we could see how they would work out the problem of supplying the much needed element of elasticity which our currency system now lacks.

Fourth. Substitution of United States currency for national currency, to be done at the convenience of the Government, without diminishing the volume of current circulation, and the bonds held for the security of the national currency to be adjusted with the banks by purchase or surrender. Substitution of United States currency for other existing forms in bringing about uniformity of currency, to likewise be done without lessening the current circulation.

The process of exchanging greenbacks for National bank notes and thereby saving the interest on the bonds which are pledged as security, is a popular measure, but one which will be found impracticable.

The banks having once exchanged their notes for the bonds now held by the Government, they must find a market for their securities. What the effect would be upon the quotations for our bonds, to have $400,000,000 forced to sale at once, can easily be imagined.

Fifth. For immediate relief to existing monetary stringency, the forty-four million Treasury reserve to be used without delay in the purchase of Government bonds bearing the higher rates of interest, and, as fast as practicable, additional purchases of like bonds to be made with United States currency, until the maximum circulation be reached.

Of the various financial nostrums which are presented for the improvement of the body politic, we will give brief notice and a *resume* of the arguments urged for and against them.

In this bill of Senator Ferry we can see nothing which promises any practical relief to the country; it is probably introduced to the interest of western inflationists, and has the prestige of being the first gun fired in the struggle between the opposing parties.

We give below a decision of a Maryland court on the right of a State to tax the shares of a National bank, which is of interest to holders of such stock in Maryland banks:

The Superior Court of Baltimore has decided adversely to the plaintiff in the test case of the State against the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, brought to recover the State tax on the shares of stock owned by stockholders and payable by the bank on the shares of stock owned by stockholders.

The court held that there was no provision in the law for the assessment of National bank stocks, and that consequently no tax of any kind under the existing laws could be collected from them. A question was raised as to whether the power to tax shares of National bank stock by the State was derived from the Federal Government by the provision in the act of Congress, or as an incident to the sovereignty of the State, and among its reserved rights. The bank claimed the former, the State the latter. The court declined to decide the question, saying that it was unnecessary for his decision. Judgments were accordingly entered for the defendants in all of the cases. By this decision, says the Baltimore *Sun*, the National banks in Maryland are relieved from paying these taxes to the State, estimated at over $40,000 in Baltimore city alone, which has thus been lost to the State by careless legislation.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange, during the day:

December 5, 1873.	10:30 A.M.	11 A.M.	12:00 M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
Canton	—	63	—	63¾	—	—
Western Union Telegraph	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
Quicksilver	37¾	38	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼
Pacific Mail	—	36¾	—	—	—	—
Adams Express	—	67½	—	68	—	—
Wells-Fargo Express	—	67½	—	—	—	—
American Express	—	58	—	58	—	—
United States Express	—	64	—	63½	—	—
New York Central	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Erie	—	46¾	—	46¾	46	46
Michigan Central	—	93	—	93	—	—
Michigan Southern	71¾	71¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
Illinois Central	—	—	—	93	—	—
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	—	93¾	—	93¾	—	—
Chicago & Northwestern	48¾	48¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
Do preferred	—	70	—	69	—	70
Rock Island	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	94	93¾
St. Paul	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	36¼	35¾
Do preferred	—	70	—	70½	69	47¾
Wabash	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
Do preferred	—	68	—	68	—	—
Fort Wayne	—	98¾	—	98¾	—	—
Ohio and Mississippi	27¾	28	28	28	28	28
Union Pacific	27¾	27¾	27¾	28¾	27¾	27¾
Chicago and Alton	—	93	—	93	—	—
Boston, Hartf'd and Erie	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	—	—
Harlem	—	118½	—	118	—	—

—The following are the quotations for Government and State bonds received by wire from New York to-day:

	Morn.	Noon.	Even'g.
1881, coupons	117	117¾	117¾
5-20s, 1862	110¾	110¾	110¾
5-20s, 1864	112¾	112¾	112¾
5-20s, 1865	112¾	112¾	112¾
5-20s, 1867	116¼	116¼	116¼
5-20s, 1867	116¾	116¾	116¾
5-20s, 1868	—	116¾	116¾
10-40s	109¾	109¾	109¾
10-40s, coupons	110	110	110¾
Currency 6s	110	109¾	109¾
New 5s	110	109¾	109¾
STATE BONDS.			
Tennessees	—	75¾	75¾
Tennessees, new	—	74¾	75¾
South Carolinas, July	—	8¾	9¾
South Carolinas, April	—	—	90
Missouri 6s	—	92	91¾

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
FRIDAY, December 5, 1873.

The receipts by river and rail the past twenty-four hours indicate the unchanged supply of the leading commodities for this market:

Flour, bbls	839	Wheat, sacks	922
Apples, bbls	526	Corn, sacks	1414
Butter, pkgs	170	Oats, sacks	195
Potatoes, bushels	100	Barley, sacks	459
Bacon, pcs	15,000	Hay, tons	63
Bacon, tcs	29	Cheese, boxes	63

The market opened yesterday with a fair attendance of buyers, but they appear to confine purchases to their immediate wants. The receipts were fully up to the average, and amply met the demands of the market. The weather was cooler but withal pleasant, rendering out door business more agreeable, and the rivers continue in good navigable condition. The shipments from this market to the interior are increasing. Many of our suspended manufactories and mills are preparing to resume. Currency is slowly becoming more plentiful and rates are lower. In short, the condition is considered more hopeful now than at any time during the financial flurry. Another encouraging sign of the time is that our merchants report collections more satisfactory. Values it is true are very low, but this is in keeping with everything else, and should be taken as an encouraging indication of the general prosperity.

The following will indicate the feeling of the market in detail, together with the current rates for the leading articles:

APPLES.—The receipts were more liberal, but with a fair demand, prices continued firm. Sales were made on a regular way at $1 50@2 00 for common, and at $2 00@3 75 per bbl for choice to fancy.

ASHES.—The market continues quiet, with little doing. The following are the rates are: Soda Ash, common, 3¾@4c; Refined, 5c; Potash, 9c; Pearl, 10c; Arsenic, 6@6½c; Lard, 5c.

APPLE BUTTER.—At fair request, and prices remain unchanged. Sales at 6@8c per gallon.

ALES.—The market is firm, with a fair demand. The card prices are as follows: X $ ½ bbl; XX, $9; India ale $10 ¾ bbl; Bass English ale, in gridirons $12 ¾ bbl; Bass English ale, 48 gals, $42 25@44 bbls, 66 gals, $62 50@65; 4; in cases, bottles, $2 75; Wm. Youngers' India pale ale in cases of 2 doz bottles, $3 ¾ doz; Rost. Youngers of spark'l ng ale $2 ¾ doz; $1 ¾ doz; Rost. Youngers of spark'l ng ale $2 ¾ doz; Guinness stouts, bottled by E & A. Burke, $3 ¾ doz; Cantrell & Cochrane's ginger ale $2 25 ¾ doz; Caldwell's, Hazard & Co's ginger ale $1 75 ¾ doz.

BEANS.—The demand is limited and the market is dull. Sales at $2 25 for choice.

BOARS.—Retined 25c ¾ lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—The market continues quiet and prices are steady; sales at 4@4½c per lb.

BUTTER.—There is an active demand for choice roll butter at 28 to 30c ¾ lb, with very light receipts; all 25 to 26c ¾ roquet, while the inquiry for common continues limited.

BAKERS' BAKING POWDER.—Market steady; sales per doz ¾ cases, $1 60; ¼ lb do $2 00; 1 lb do $5 50; ½ cases $2 25 per dozen.

BROOM CORN.—Market quiet with sales red and red topped 5½@6¾; fair to good green 7½@8¾. Hurl 9¾@10c per lb.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—The market rules quiet, with only a moderate demand. Prices, which are considered very low, remain very firm. The card rates are as follows: Sugar cured hams 12½c; sugar cured hams 12½c; shoulders 9½c; plain S¾c; breakfast bacon 11¾c; dried beef, S. C., 15¾c; beef tongues $1 50 per dozen; rib sides, 8¾c; short rib 9c; clear 9¾; mess pork $15 00 per bbl; ham sausage 10c; lard, refined, tierces, 8c; half barrels 9¾c; buckets 10c; in three lb caddies, 10½c; in five lb caddies 11¾c; in three pound pails 12¾c; in six lb pails 12¾c per lb.

CORN MEAL.—We have no change to note in prices. The supply is fairly equal to all demands. The ruling quotation is $30 per ton for unbolted meal; in a small way from store bolted meal commands $1 60 per 100 lbs.

CRACKERS.—The demand has improved. Dealers appear well pleased with the situation. Prices for the following grades remain firm but unchanged. We quote: Lemon biscuit 11½c; ginger snaps 12½c; oyster crackers 7c; soda crackers 7c; sugar crackers 9¾c; butter crackers 7c; water do 7½c ¾ lb.

CEMENT.—We have nothing new to report in regard to this article. Prices were as follows: Boesen's Phœnix $2 60@2 70; Louisville $2 25@2 50; Rosedale $4 00@4 50; white line $2 00; calcined plaster $4 to; land plaster $3 00@3 50.

DRESSED HOGS.—Sales at 5½@6c ¾ lb.

CANDLES AND OIL.—The market continues dull with prices tending downward. Sales at the works P. S. B. on cars 10@10½c per gallon, and the usual advance for small lots.

CANNED GOODS.—Moderately active, but prices are steady. Tomatoes are cheaper now than they have been at any time this year. Peaches have also declined, while Winsor's corn is still holding its own. Tomatoes are being sold in job lots at a peddling way at $2 25 and $2 30 per doz for 3 ¾ lots.

CANDLES.—In good supply with sales at $@8 per bbl.

CRANBERRIES.—The current rates are $10 to $13 per bbl; $3 50 to $4 per box.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—Dealers report sales at $7 50 @8 per case of four dozen packages.

CHEESE.—The market indicates a steady improvement, with an increased demand, and dealers generally report a satisfactory market. We note sales in small lots at 9¾@10c; car load lots at 13¾@ 14¾c, and dairy at 11@12¾c; Young America 13c; New York Goshen 15¾@16c; Sweitzer 16@16½c.

DRIED FRUIT.—The market is rather quiet, with regular sales of peaches and apples at 6@8c for the former, and 10@12c per ¾ for the latter.

EGGS.—The receipts are again light, and with a steady demand prices are firm; sales at 29@25c for packed, and 25@30c for strictly fresh.

FISH.—Prices remain unchanged. We quote: No. 1 mess mackerel $26; No. 2 mess mackerel, $21; extra No. 1 shore mackerel, $20; No. 1 shore mackerel, $22; extra No. 2 shore mackerel, $17; No. 2 bay mackerel, $14 large No. 3 mackerel, $11; No. 3 mackerel, $10; split Labrador herring, $8 to $9; white fish, $7 50@8 00 lake trout, $7 00@7 50; large Georges codfish $6 50 @ 100; medium Georges codfish, $6 50 @ 100; red herring, scale 50c @ box; cod, 1 50 @ box.

FEATHERS.—There is little or nothing doing and can be quoted at 75@80c ¾ lb; No. 2 C, 45@47½c as to quality and quantity.

FLOUR.—Trade in flour continues moderately active, with a fair demand. The receipts are fair, and with a brisk inquiry from the local market prices remain steady and unchanged. The following are the cash rates, with the usual discounts to buyers:

State amber wheat	$5 25@5 50
State red wheat	5 75@5 90
Fancy St. Louis	9 00@9 50
Fancy Kentucky white wheat	8 25
Good to choice red wheat	7 50@7 75
Wisconsin Spring wheats	6 50@7 75
Minnesota Spring wheats	7 00@7 25
Rye flour	5 25@5 50

GAME.—The supply is not so heavy, and the market is steady, with prices slightly firmer. Below is the selling price for the different descriptions:

Deer—Undressed, 8c@10c ¾ lb. Long Saddles, 15c@16c; Hams 12c@13c.

Quail—$2 00 per dozen.

Partridges—$4 00 per dozen.

Rabbits—$2 50 per dozen.

Squirrels—50 per dozen.

Wild Turkey—$2 00@3 00 each.

GROCERIES.—The market is still quiet, with a fair local business doing. Coffee is yet firm, while sugars show no improvement. Below are the quotations on the leading staples:

Coffee—Choice Rio 20¾@21c; good to prime 20½c; fair to good 20@20¼c; roated one lb packages 30c; loose 29¾c.

Sugar—Patent cut loaf 11c; crushed, powdered and granulated 11¾c; standard A 10¾c; ; 8 10¾c; yellow 9¾c.

Tea—Young Hyson 50c@1 10 ¾ lb; Gunpowder 50c@1 25; Imperial 50c@1 00 ¾ lb; Japan 50c@1 00 ¾ lb; Oolong 55c@1 00 ¾ lb; fancy $1 00 ¾ lb; Souchon 25@35c ¾ lb.

Molasses—Choice New Orleans 76@79c; prime 65@ 67c.

Syrups—Extra White Drips 70c; Sugar Drips, 69c; Amer 60@65c; lower grades 35@40c, as to quality.

Rice—Choice Caroline 8½c; Patna 8c; Rangoon 7¾c.

Honey—Selling at 33@35c.

Feed for Barley—Nos. 3 and 4, 7c ¾ lb.

Oat Meal—A and B, 4½c ¾ lb.

Candles—Star, 21c ¾ lb; sterline, 14c ¾ lb; mould, 12½c. The grain market has been marked by a decline of important, except that Wheat, Corn and Oats continue to be more inquired for. The receipts are again light, but prices, although fair, are unchanged. Below are the quotations in detail:

Wheat—The market continues firm, at the late advance. Sales are reported as follows: Fair to prime Red Winter at $1 45@1 45; Amber $1 56; and White at $1 60.

Oats—The market remains firm, with sales at the following rates: Mixed at 46c; and prime White at 49@50c per bushel.

Corn—Shelled is held firm at 58@60c; new ear 60; old 62@65c.

Rye—The market was quiet here. The nominal rate is 75c.

Barley—The market is still reported in an unsettled condition, and it is difficult to obtain correct quotations. We therefore give $1 20@1 40 as the nominal price.

HOMINY.—The market has undergone no change; we are reported sales at $4 50@5 00 per bbl.

ONIONS.—Are in good supply with sales in a regular way at $4 00@4 50 per bbl.

PICKLES.—Medium, bbls, $10; medium half bbls, $6 50; half bbls Boston mixed, $5 00; pints, pickles or mixed, per dozen, $1 50; quarts, pkls or mixed, $2 50; half gallons, pkls, $ 75; gallons, pkls, $5 50; Hexagon gallons, mixed, $10; English chow chow, pints, $4 00; English chow chow, quarts, $6 00; English mixed pickles, pints, $4 00; English mixed pickles, quarts, $6 00; English cauliflower, pints, $3 00; English cauliflower, quarts, $5 00; English picalili, pints, $3 50; English picalili, quarts, $6 00; English white onions, pints, $4 50; English white onions, quarts, $7 00; English gherkins, pints, $3 75; English gherkins, quarts, $6 00; English Mofuset, pickles, pints, $4 50.

POTATOES.—With light receipts and an active demand, prices are higher. Prime Peachblows are selling in car lots at 80c to $1 00 per bushel, and small lots at 85@90c per bushel.

MILL FEED.—We have no change to note in prices. Our car lots are now to-day sold at $16 00 per ton. We quote: Middlings $16@20 per ton; from store $1 25 @ 50 per 100 lbs; oats and corn shops, $1 35@1 40 per 100 lbs; bran $14@16 per ton.

NUTS.—We can quote hickory nuts $1 25@1 50 per bushel; black walnuts are dull at $1 75@2 00 per bbl; peanuts firm at 10@12c per lb; chestnuts $4 00@5 00 per bushel.

OIL MEATS.—The demand continues light but we have no change to note in prices. We quote at 11@11½c per lb by the ¾ bbl, and 12c per lb by the tub.

RAGS.—The market is dull and nominal at 2¾ to 3c per lb.

VINEGAR.—Choice cider vinegar can be quoted at 16@18c ¾ gallon; white wine, 20c ¾ gallon no charge for packages.

SEEDS.—The market was devoid of animation. Flax seed was held at $1 35@1 90. There was no demand for timothy or clover.

WHISKY.—A shade lower, with sales at 95@96c per gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, December 6, 1873.

REMARKS.—We are without a single new feature to report to our readers in regard to oil. The situation s about the same as the day previous, prices appear to be about as low as they can come. The sales in the oil district exhibit a falling off.

CRUDE.

The market remains unchanged. We failed to learn of any transactions. We quote nominally barge oil 39c per gallon. The following sales were made at Parker's.

2,000 bbls. Union, per bbl..... 55c.
1,000 bbls. United, per bbl..... 75c.

For prices at other points consult dispatches.

REFINED.

We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. Prices are altogether nominal, ranging from 19all per cent. per gallon free on cars at works by the car load.

Philadelphia sales for December and first half of January 13c; last half 13¼c; last half February 13¼a13¾c; March 14c.

New York sales reported for December 13¾a13¾c per gallon.

O'L BARRELS.

The demand is improving, city $175; country $170.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.]

PARKER'S LANDING, December 5.—Market about the same as yesterday and not much doing, at 55@57 a90c.

PHILADELPHIA, December 5.—Seller December and first half January at 13½c; last half February at 13¾a13¾c; March 14c; sales January 13¾c.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, December 5.—There was little change in the markets. On upper road the market was quiet at 97¾@$1 00. The market at Oil City was 95c offered and $1 00 asked. At Parker's there was no change in the market. No sales offered for United and 55c for Union pipe. Sales:

1,000 bbls upper road, spot..... 97¾
1,000 bbls upper road, spot..... 97¾
1,000 bbls upper road, spot..... $1 00
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot..... 97¾
2,000 bbls Parker's Union pipe..... 55
2,500 bbls Parker's United pipe..... 75

NEW YORK, December 5.—Opening: Market firm; sale 1,000 bbls December at 13¾c; 3,000 December, 13¾c; 1,000 bbls, December 13¾c; quoted at 13¾c. Crude in bulk steady at 8½c; refined in cases, 18¾a 19¾c; Philadelphia delivery a trifle better with demand sales 500 refined January at 19½c.

PHILADELPHIA, December 5.—Market: S. W., 13c; crude 9¾a10c; cases 18c; sales none; January, 13¾c; February 13¾c; futures, January 13¾c, February 19¾c.

OIL CITY, December 5.—Market quiet at 96@97c.

PETROLEUM CENTER, December 5.—Quiet at 95c; nothing doing.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
H McKelvey	Vesta O W	1,340
Jos Bushnell	National O W	391
N W Stevenson	Radiant O W	469
N W Stevenson	Peerless O W	631
Jos Bushnell	Imparell O W	459
Jos Bushnell	National O W	474
Fisher Bros	Iron City O W	237
Tack & M	Citizens O W	770
Jos Bushnell	Crystal O W	469
H McKelvey	Cosmos O W	791
Jos Bushnell	Brilliant O W	476
B S Duncan	American O W	611
Total		7,195

Refined Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R. W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Standard Oil Co	Warden, F & Co, Phila	622
Standard Oil Co	Warden, F & Co, Phila	150
P Weisenberger	Warden, F & Co, Phila	150
Lockhart & Frew	Warden, F & Co, Phila	456
Citizens Refining Co	Tack Bros, Philadelphia	450
Wormser, M & Co	John P Logan, Phila	200
H S A Stewart	Dale, Hart, Harrisburg	50
H S A Stewart	G W White, Harrisburg	50
Total		2,568

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER:

Pittsburgh Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. W.

D McMillan, 30 bbls apples; 4 kgs a butter 9 bbls apples; Adlez, & Co 4 bbls whisky; J P Hood, 1 car store; Fraget, & Co 194 bbls apples; M M Margin 36 ea oats; Voight M & Co 13 bgs potatoes 140 do; W H Graff, & Co 58 bbls eggs; J P Downson, lot oats Armstrong, & Co 1 car whisky; W C Schmertz, 1 bx shoes; O H Allerton, 1 bx; H Rea, Jr S kgs a butter; Jos Jonanand, 1 bbl whisky; Bradon, & Co 4 bx cheese; E S Johnson & Co 22 do; J F Hague 12 bal hay; Hill, A & Is 10 bbls flour; J W Hussey 25 bags flour.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis R. R.

Ed Fox, 10 bbls apples; Geo Stewart, 1 car mill feed; Hitchcock, Mcc & Co, 9 cars e corn; J A Lippincott, 8 bbls pickles, 16 half bbls pickles; Voight, Mahood & Co, 2 kegs butter, 1 bbl eggs; Maul & Grote, 10 pails tobacco; Harper & McLaren, 4 bbls apples; Lang & Mck, 70 bbls cement; Spencer, Mck Co, 19 sacks barley; Mitchel & Stevenson, 25 sacks oats; S McCracket & Co, 50 bbls whisky; J Hippley, 50 bags meal, 50 bags chop; Jos. Graham, 1 car hay; J E Schwartz, 200 pgs bullion; W W Hubler, 100 sacks ship stuff.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Berry & Son, 1 car lumber; W H Hammiton, 1 car line; Boyce, Wallace & Co, 1 car lime; Wilson, Furnace Co, 1 car scraps; Hussey, W & Co, 1 car scraps; Zug & Co, 3 cars pig iron; P Dull & Son, 5 bbls hams; P Poland, 3 bdls sole cases; Lemon & Co, 2 bdls chairs; A Bricker & Son, 34 sacks potatoes; Harris & Co, 15 bbls copperas; Hussey W & Co, 5 bbls steel; Henry Rea, Jr, 5 bbls eggs; Head & Co, 2 bbls apples; Voight & Son 19 pkgs sundz; O Barnet, 4 bbls apples; Lang & Mck, 10 sacks seed; Watt, Lang & Co, 100 bbls flour; B D Moore 91 oil barrels; W H Lemon, 144 pkgs furniture.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Shoneker Blaine & Co, 1 car limestone; Isabella Furnace Co, 2 cars limestone; Sahler Coal Co, 20 cars limestone; do, 2 cars limestone; N & O Co, 2 cars coal; do, 9 cars coal; Armstrong, D & Co, 3 cars coal; Allegheny Valley Railroad, 5 cars coal; do, 10 cars coal; do, 5 cars coal; Beese, Graff & do, 10 cars coal; do, 5 cars coal; H & Woods, 1 car brick; J L Lowry, 2 cars stone; John Hoffman, 6 cars hogs and 3 calves; John Hoffman, 1 car; Wm Flaccus & Son, 20 bbl sides; Wm man, 1 car; Wm Flaccus & Son, 20 bbl sides; Wm Hoffman, 13 sacks potatoes; J. Winsheimer, 10 bbls hominy, 13 sacks potatoes; John Hoffman, 3 asst: Scott & Wisal, 45 sacks oats; John Hoffman, 3 hoggs; Geo Boenerger, 1 calf; Wm Hoffman, 1 calf; O Kan, 198 bbls green hides.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 109¾.

NEW YORK, December 5, 1873.

MONEY

easy, ranging from 4 currency to 7 gold, closing at 5@6 per cent.

STERLING

steady at 8½ for 60 days, and 9¼ for sight. Customs receipts, $366,000.

GOLD

closed at 109¾, after selling at 109¾@109. Loans were at 5-7 and 7 gold; the final rate was 5. Assistant Treasurer disbursed $240,000. Clearings, $41,660,000.

GOVERNMENTS

quiet and steady.

U. S. coupons, 1881	17¾	5-20's, '67	16¾
6-20's, '62	11¾	5-20's, '68	16¾
5-20's, '64	12¾	New 5's	9¾
5-20's, '65	12¾	10-40 's	10
5-20's, '65, new	16¾	Currency 6's	9¾

STATE BONDS

Bankers' bills	8¾	Virginia, new	40
Missouri	91¾	Virginia, old	34
Tennessee, old	75¾	North Carolina, old	31
Tennessee, new	75¾	North Carolina, new	14

STOCKS

weak and lower in early dealings with a general decline of from ¼ to 1 per cent. After first board this was recovered, but about midday another reaction ensued. At second call the market was strong and buoyant, with an advance from ¼ to 3¾ per cent. from lowest point. In closing dealings there was a decline of ¾ to 1¼ per cent., and the market left off barely steady. The leading features were Pacific Mail, Western Union, Lake Shore, New York Central, Wabash, St. Paul and Union Pacific. The course of speculation to day was affected alternately by a revival of the Spanish war fever and supply of legal tenders in banks and outstanding circulation, as reported from Washington. The stock sales footed ten and two o'clock aggregated 783,000 shares, of which 48,000 were Western Union, 26,000 Union Pacific, 29,000 Pacific Mail, 5,000 Wabash, 6,000 St. Paul, 7,500 Ohios, 11,000 New York Central, 3,500 Northwest, and 21,000 Lake Shore.

Canton	63	Stl. Paul	35¾
W. U. Tel. Co	90¾	Do preferred	69
Quicksilver	37¾	Wabash	47¾
Adams Express Co	66	Do preferred	68
Wells, Fargo & Co	66	Fort Wayne	98¾
American Express	60	Terre Haute	6
U. S. Express	63	Do preferred	27
Pacific Mail	39¾	Chicago & Alton	98
N. i. Central	92¾	Do preferred	109
Erie	45¾	Ohio & Mississippi	24¾
Erie preferred	69	Cleve., Col. & Cin	72
Harlem	119¾	Lake Shore	77¾
Harlem, preferred	118	Panama	95¾
Michigan Central	94	Illinois Central	96
Pittsburgh	81¾	Union Pacific	27¾
N. W. C	48¾	Central Pacific	92¾
Do preferred	70	Union	93
Rock Island	93¾	Hartford & Erie	3¾
N. J. Central	93	Del. Lack	97¾

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No. 1, $1 10@1 10¾; No. 2, $1 04@1 05; seller December; $1 05¾; January; $1 10¾; seller February; No. 3, 90@$1 01¾. Corn active and prices advanced; No. 2 mixed, 47¾c, cash or December; 47¾c, seller January. Rye quiet and prices nominally No. 1, 73@73½c. Barley in demand and prices advanced; No. 2, 86¾c; white, 87½c. Barley dull and lower; fall No. 2, 45c.

PROVISIONS—Pork active at $13 75 cash or December; $14 January. Lard active at 7.65c spot; $8 January. Bulk meats—Demand fair and market firm; shoulders 10c; laying in salt 4¾c; loose short rib middles 6½c; green shoulders ready at 4¾c.

DRESSED HOGS—Higher at $4 70@5.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, December 5.—Beeves—receipts, 964; total for four days, 3,290; against 1,200 same time last week; market good and a shade firmer than at the close of yesterday; poor to fair Texans ranged from 7½ to 9¾c; very poor to very choice native steers, 8¾ to 12¾c. Sales include 11 cars, Texans 8¾@8 cwt; at 9¾@9¾ cars poor do, 4¼ cwt. 7¾c; 7 cars Illinois steers, 1¾ cwt, 11c; 5 cars 6¾ cwt. 10¾@10¾c; 1 car Ohios, 8¾ cwt, 12¾c; 1 car do, 8 cwt, 11¾c.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 2,620, making 10,650 the last four days, against 9,100 same time last week. Trade fair but prices about ¼c lower than yesterday, with no extra stock offered; the extreme range 4@6c; good to prime western generally sold 5@6c.

Swine—Arrivals 1,900, making 29,800 for four days, against 27,480 same time last week; market firmer at 6.36c for good corn fed alive, with large cars 6½c.

Calves—Arrivals 1,900, making 29,800 for four days, against 27,480 same time last week; market firmer at 6.36c for good corn fed alive, with large cars 6½c.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 2,620, making 10,650 the last four days, against 9,100 same time last week. Trade fair but prices about ¼c lower than yesterday, with no extra stock offered; the extreme range 4@6c; good to prime western generally sold 5@6c.

Swine—Arrivals 1,900, making 29,800 for four days, against 27,480 same time last week; market firmer at 6.36c for good corn fed alive, with large cars 6½c.

Cattle—Receipts 2,620, making 10,650 the last four days, against 9,100 same time last week. Trade fair but prices about ¼c lower than yesterday, with no extra stock offered; the extreme range 4@6c; good to prime western generally sold 5@6c.

Swine—Arrivals 1,900, making 29,800 for four days, against 27,480 same time last week; market firmer at 6.36c for good corn fed alive, with large cars 6½c.

Sheep and Lambs

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

Pittsburgh, December 5, 1873.

	Cents.
Burke, Miss Callie, Crafton, West V	2
Dilworth, Mrs. John S., Philadelphia, Pa	3
Henry, Jerry, Pittsburgh, Pa	3
Lynch, Mrs. Ellen, New York	3

E. C. NEGLEY, Postmaster.

The Water Street Cutting.

Charles Nill, who, early in October last, was seriously cut at a saloon on Water street by James Hill, *alias* "Jersey," was able to attend at the Mayor's office yesterday, when a hearing was had on the charge of felonious assault and battery. It resulted in the accused being committed to await trial in default of $2,500 bail.

The Police Force.

A sub-committee of the police committee of which Peter Zern, Esq., is chairman, met last evening to determine as to the police force needed for the coming year, to be reported to Councils. The present force is two hundred and thirty, and it was decided to recommend an addition of twenty-five, making two hundred and fifty-five men.

Library Course.

It will be seen by notice elsewhere that the next lecture of the Library course will be given on Tuesday evening next. A new candidate for public favor is put forward in the person of Rev. W. S. Andrews, who comes with very strong recommendations from the east. His subject is "Dialect Humor," which it is said, he handles with great ability and success.

Western University Exhibition.

The exhibition of the preparatory department of the Western University took place last evening in University Hall. There was a very large attendance of friends of the institution and all were much pleased at the performances of the class. The essays, declamations and dialogues were quite well delivered, and on the whole an excellent showing was made by the young gentlemen. The affair, altogether, was a most enjoyable one. Music was furnished by Moore's band.

A Reliable House.

Among the numerous sound and reliable general commission houses, none rank higher, or hold a more prominent place in public confidence than does that of D. McMillan & Co., 359 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. The firm deals largely in wheat, oats, corn, hay, potatoes, choice brands of flour, apples, butter, eggs, and produce generally. We can confidently commend the firm to our country readers, assuring them that any consignments sent the firm to make to them will be promptly attended to. City retail dealers will do well to call at 359 Liberty street and we feel assured they will find no difficulty in trading with Messrs. McMillan & Co.

Allegheny Gas Committee.

This committee held a meeting last evening and the principal subject seemed to be, with it, as with all the committees of our sister city how to get through until the next year's appropriations are made. The appropriation was $18,000, to which had been added by transfer $169 66, while the expenditures have been, so far, $21,373 62, an excess over the credit of the committee of $3,203 96. It was decided, of course, to recommend the councils a transfer of the amount of the deficit from some other appropriation.

The committee decided to recommend to councils the passage of an ordinance permitting Mr. C. C. Coleman to erect an iron-clad near the gas property.

Allegheny Poor Board.

The Allegheny Poor Board met last evening, when the Steward of the farm reported 144 inmates of the Home. There were two deaths and one birth last month. Three hundred out-door cases were relieved in November. This brought up a discussion as to how to aid the distressed during the season, and it was decided that those in absolute want must go to the farm.

Messrs. Reed and Bothwell were appointed a committee to arrange for the best mode of relief. (This committee will meet on Monday.)

Bills to the amount of $2,500 were ordered to be paid, and the Finance Committee were empowered to borrow $20,000.

The Penn Avenue Baptist Church.

of this city, though less than a year in existence, gives proof of a vigorous and healthful growth. Organized last February with forty-two members, it has developed into a large and influential congregation. Arrangements have been made for, and work commenced upon a beautiful and commodious Tabernacle erecting nearly opposite the Eastern Exchange Hotel. The Rev. J. D. Herr, formerly of Pittsburgh, but until quite recently pastor of the first Baptist Church of Oil City, assumes the pastorate of the society, at a salary of $2000, on the first Sabbath in December, agreeably to a call extended and promise given some moths ago. Dr. Winter who has been supplying the congregation, retires with the love and respect of all the people.

The Nation Trust Company.

The stockholders of the Nation Trust Company held a meeting last evening, at the Ralston school house, which extended till a late hour. They decided not to admit the claim made upon them by the Finance Committee until the proofs were submitted to their attorneys, when their exact liability has been satisfactorily determined they promise full payment, but will ask time. Further subscriptions were obtained, the whole amount now reaching to nearly $700,000. Some persons surrendered to the officer of the meeting the deeds of their property. Additions were made to the committee to meet the Finance Committee to-day, and it is now composed as follows: John H. McKelvey, John Herron, Joseph Lang, Alexander Pitcairn, T. C. Dickson and Joseph McCahe. The conference will be held at ten o'clock this morning.

New Books.

The Alhambra and the Kremlin, by S. Irenaus Prime; illustrated..... $ 3 00
From the Earth to the Moon; by Jules Verne; illustrated..... 3 00
The Fur Country, or 70 North Latitude; by Jules Verne; illustrated..... 3 50
Songs of the Soul; gathered out of many lands and ages; by S. Irenaus Prime..... 5 00
Dr. Green on the Books of Job..... 1 75
Autobiography of John Stuart Mill..... 2 25
Greg's Literary and Social Judgments..... 2 00
The Women of the Arabs; by Jessup..... 2 50
Kit Carson; by John S. C. Abbott..... 1 50
The Rose of Dasenbia—a charming story..... 1 50
The Burgomaster's Family—Life in Holland..... 1 00
Hans Brinker, or the Silver Skates; by Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge—new edition..... 1 50
Will Kitty Did at School..... 1 50
Lucy Maria; by the author of Wm. Henry Letters..... 1 50
The Atmosphere; by Flammarion; illustrated 6 00
Lady Green—satin—a capital juvenile..... 1 50

For sale by S. A. CLARK & CO., 115 Wood street.

St. Nicholas Magazine, the best of all the monthlies for the young. *Young Folks* is to be hereafter united with this first-class magazine and the whole to be supplied for $3 00 per annum.

Subscriptions received by S. A. CLARK & CO., 115 Wood street.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Miss Lucille Western's benefit last night a the Opera House was in every way successful, Oliver Twist will be repeated this evening, its representation at the benefit insuring another large attendance.

At the matinee this afternoon, Miss Western gives her specialty, East Lynne, appearing in the characters of Lady Isabel and Madame Vine. She has attained a national reputation in this powerful drama, and is easily the foremost of actresses who have attempted it.

On Monday Miss Eliza Holt opens an engagement at the Opera House.

Academy of Music.

The always popular pantomime of "Humpty Dumpty," with new and novel tricks, fine costumes, beautiful scenery, and funny situations, will be presented at the Academy of Music every evening next week, by Fox & Denier's troupe. That it will prove pleasing to old as well as young is beyond doubt; and, as the house will be crowded nightly, people will find it advisable to secure places in advance. This may be done to-day at the box-office of the Academy.

Library Hall.

One of the most brilliant audiences of the present amusement season was that which enjoyed the first matinee concert given in September by the American Conservatory of Music, of this city. What was then an experiment, may now be considered a permanent success. The Conservatory has demonstrated that it is educating accomplished musicians, and our appreciative and critical public have unmistakably signified their willingness to support so beneficial an institution in Pittsburgh.

This afternoon, at five o'clock, the second concert will be given in Library Hall. The wide range of vocal and instrumental selections noted in the programme are the assurances of the compass of instruction at the Conservatory; and we are very sure that the entertainment will attest the high culture afforded by the accomplished faculty.

Tickets of admission are not on sale, and can only be procured from the officers and pupils of the Conservatory. We learn that students are received at any time during the early winter term, now begun.

Trimble's Varieties.

Two performances will be given at this theatre to-day, at 2:30 and 8 P. M. In them will be embraced many features of great excellence, ballets and ballads, female minstrelsy, and mirth-stirring negro acts.

More Robberies.

Some four hundred dollars were stolen between six and seven o'clock last evening, from Mr. C. C. Smith, corner of Penn avenue and Thirtieth street. Mr. Smith keeps a store, and while the lady in charge was attending to one party another went up stairs and carried off the money.

Officer Herron arrested, last evening, a woman named Lynch on a charge of the larceny of $40 from Mrs. Busman, a boarding-house keeper on Penn avenue. Mrs. L. had been stopping at the house for a few days, and had access to the landlady's room. After the woman went out last evening the loss was discovered, and Mrs. Lynch was, when captured, about to leave the city. Her husband, or a man who claimed to be Mr. Lynch, had gone to procure a ticket, but did not return to the train. The accused was placed in the lock-up to await a hearing. No money was found in her possession.

The butcher shop of Philip Koost, in the Twenty-sixth ward, was robbed of a lot of meat on Thursday evening. A similar establishment in the Twenty-seventh ward was also robbed on the same night.

The shoemaker's shop of Mr. Bay, on Fifth avenue extension, was completely gutted on the same night. Every boot and shoe in the store was taken. The thieves entered by means of a key, and locked the door behind them when they departed.

A jewelry store on Wylie avenue was also robbed of a lot of goods, and fortunately the thief, a man named Trimble, has been arrested.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

The Argument Before the Supreme Court—Injunction Granted.

The argument on the application to restrain the Election Commissioners from holding an election on the 16th instant upon the new Constitution was resumed on Thursday morning, before the Supreme Court in Philadelphia.

Mr. Armstrong continued his argument for the defendants, maintaining that, when a convention to amend the constitution had been called by the people, the Legislature could exercise no control over their action. The act of 1871-2 gave unlimited power to the constitutional convention to submit their work "in such manner" as it (the convention) "shall provide," &c.

Hon. Charles R. Buckalew followed on the same side, and in the main advanced the same arguments.

Benjamin H. Brewster, Esq., closed the argument, speaking on behalf of the plaintiffs. He urged the court to listen to discussions of reason, and not to the appeals of passion. The members of the Convention were called deputies, which is the key that unlocks all mystery that may appertain to the exercise of their powers. They were attorneys, entrusted with but limited powers, and that idea ran through the whole statute under which they were elected. And if they were not delegates, they would have had no authority; and how can it be said that they are not bound by the statute which created them, and provided the minutest details of their existence. They filled all vacancies according to the law, and if they had filled them in any other manner, where in the lawyer who will stand up in court and say that they would have had the power to do so. The bill for the Convention, it was intended by those who desired its passage, should not be understood, for it was, when upon its passage in the State Senate, said by Mr. Buckalew that the Convention was "inert" without the powers given it by the Legislature. This very Convention applied to the Legislature for relief, those supremists, the absolutists, solicited aid from the Legislature, and by their act they put their interpretation of their relation with the Legislature under the law. And yet they stand here and claim that they are above control and have perpetual existence. From the moment of their creation to the present day they have been subordinate to the law. The constitution of the State has not for a single instant been inoperative and it could not be contended that this court would interfere and apply the statutes of 1871 and 1872. If there can be two Legislatures, which is the result of the claims of the defendants, both cannot be legislative, and if such a state of affairs is the case we are in a state of anarchy. It is said that this is not the proper time to make this application, on the eve of an election; but the defendants plead, as they have all through their case, their crime is extenuation of the guilt. The convention did not adjourn *sine die* because they anticipated that some one would apply to the law for redress against their black, mortal sin, and the court should take this consolation, if they doubt their jurisdiction, that to decide this case will not work injury or harm to defendants. The fact, in some measure, is strong and then complains that that wrong brings them in conflict with a law. They form an instrument which is not law. It has not been passed by two houses and has none of the entities of a law required to preserve the people from the passages of ill-advised laws, and being vicious in itself in undertaking to control others that owe no allegiance to the Convention, in undertaking to control the Governor of the State, it cannot be enforced. They are invested with limited powers, and in entering into those limits, but they do not and cannot find within those powers the authority to appoint these election officers, for the act says that Constitution shall be submitted in such the Commissioners may prescribe. The ordinance was passed to let flow the tide of political pestilence and corruption, of which the cases of Philadelphia and Allegheny furnish an illustration, and in which the framers of the ordinance had been swimming. He referred to the absence of penalties in the ordinance for fraud in the election, and said that the Registry law, in its minuteness of detail, was almost parental in its care to protect the people from frauds at elections. The whole statute should be taken